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By JOSEPH HATTON.

Day By Day.

My latest copy of one American illustrated paper contains a life-size picture of the foot of Minnie Virginia Harned, who is acting Trilby in the play that is founded upon the novel. There is a rivalry among leading actresses not as to their mental and artistic qualifications for the part of the heroine, but as to the shape and size of their feet.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

It is not premature to think of flowers next spring; gardeners have to look a long way ahead very generally. It is no use sowing seeds when the plants ought to be up. To take the case of one family only, wallflowers must be sown at once to have strong plants to bloom early next season. House-raised plants are better than those usually purchased if they are well attended to. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle properly prick them out

do not give opinions on legal questions. I am
unwilling to solve legal problems. I am
should be marked outside Legal.
held "Hollencous," or otherwise.
facilities classification. The coupon given be-
must be forwarded for each question, with no
and address of the questioner in all cases, but
for publication when a man de plume is expected.
Neither address nor communications are
given. All various "Hollencous" unannounced
stamp addressed copies will be destroyed.
Letters which do not directly comply with

LANGERS-ml: You require to be carefully

N. Let your friend take medicine as directed by the
KEVIN.—As for "W. E. Froome."
N. Next.—Steam the part over boiling water
daily, dry well with clean rough towel, put
out all black points by means of a watch-
and apply some of the lotion as for "Antidote."
A. S. L.—Tincture of Iodine, 3 drachms; wa-
ter of gum, 1 ounce; distilled wa-
ter, 4 ounces; paregoric and syrup of tolu,
3 drachms; dose, 1 to 2 ounce twice a day.
J. HENON.—Observe directions, and

well upon it every time you replenish.

the calico. Do not mind if it takes you a little time, do well. Hang it up then where no air or wind can be got, but keep it from sun and rain. After you have worked it a few times it is another coat.

A. B. (Knox).—It is not usually made. However, if you will try, cut up some pure rubber into very thin slices, boil it in water to soften and expand it, then dry it, put it in a vessel. You can cork, and pour in cold turpentine.

club. Heberlein, who had taken part

thither in the daily steamer, and
wards evening embarked on the
canoe, with the intention of row-
back to Naples. During the cross-
which commenced with a calm
the wind rose, and, increasing in
lence, soon raised high waves that
filled the light and narrow canoe with
water. The four canoeists did w

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THE CONVICT SHIP.

By W. CLARK RUSSELL.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE NOISE OF MANY VOICES HAD BEEN

growing in the cuddy. The

swell and volume of sound was

assurance that the interior was

full. I wondered the people did not

drunk and noisy. The cuddy, where

plenty of room, and fresh air,

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refused to stand any longer when he understood there was grog going in the cabin. No other man would come off to relieve him. So much the better. It all works for us."

We joined Mr. Bates, and went to the helm and stood there. They were making a horrible noise in the cuddy. It sounded like a great drunken chorus of a "sentiment" or speech. "I've been watching them light their pipes," said Mr. Bates. "We must stand by, Butler."

"Bates, it is to be done," exclaimed Tom, looking round the sea. "What shall we want? Nothing that we must not be got and stowed in twenty minutes. Johnston, jump forward and try one of the scull butts. If there's a wry one, fill a couple of boat's breakers."

He took the wheel from the lad, who fled like the shadow of a cloud in a gale off the poop.

"Which is the better quarter boat, Bates?"

"The aftermost."

"See if it's all right with her."

The mate sprang upon a hencoop and got into the boat, where his figure was lost. He came out after a few minutes and reported everything in its place. Will returned. He said that the starboard sculler butt was half full; took the breaker out of the boat, and took the breaker from the other boat, filled and stowed it in the boat we meant to use.

Just then a hush fell upon the people below. It startled one, so suddenly did it come on top of the noise. The skylights lay wide open; I stepped to one, and looked down. Some of the convicts already with their heads bunched in a deep drunken sleep. Others who were within the compass of my gaze leaned back, staring in the stupefaction of drink with fixed eyes. A few lay like dead men upon the deck. But the great mass were still wide awake, full of the fever of drink, and the life of their own hideous passions, as many as the sea were all looking at me. I saw a man, and I had not been watching a minute when the Jew, whose deep base voice, considerably thickened and deepened yet more by the drinking song, I caught some of the words, and long afterwards met with the verses.

The prizefighter sang it thus:—

"As clever Tom Piddie, while the rabbit was

He stood at the George for a bottle of each

He stopped to pay for it when he came back."

Here broke in a roar of laughter.

"No more, old scoldie, ad broches were his

His cap had a few cherry ribbons to it."

He broke in another shout, the convicts

beat upon the table with their pan-

knicks, several flaming matches were

passed along and pipes sucked hard;

the atmosphere rose through that open

skylight hot as a blast from a furnace,

and dark with tobacco clouds. The

prizefighter proceeded:—

"Tom said, 'I best speak to the people a little;

But I'll see you all round here before I will

whistle."

"Take courage, dear comrades, ad do not afraid."

Do not be afraid to follow your trade;

By coincidence in clear ad by spirits are curd.

And thus I go off without prayer-book or

prayer."

"Then follow the practice of clever Tom Piddie."

He broke in another shout, the convicts

beat upon the table with their pan-

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skylight hot as a blast from a furnace,

first of it smote the dark edge of the sea and flowed across the ocean.

"How is she heading?" said Tom.

"She seems to be standing south," answered the mate.

"Would she not receive us?" said I.

"We can't board anything in these clothes," exclaimed Tom.

"She don't seem to be travelling," exclaimed the mate.

"She hangs steady under the moon. Perhaps the calm's about her. The heat's drying up the breeze."

"Suppose she should have the doctor, sailor and the rest of them on board," said Will.

"Butler," exclaimed Mr. Bates with energy. "I swear you have nothing to fear. You are innocent—you have saved life—you have witnessed

Tom stamped on the deck, and turned his back with a gesture that was like saying he had settled that question in previous talks with the mate.

They were again howling out a chorus in the cuddy; the tobacco smoke rose like steam into the moonlight through both open skylights; shouts for drink and for pipe lights were incessant. Tom, hearing a sound of scuffling coming from the main deck, went to the rail and stood looking; he returned and said, "A dozen of them have staggered out for air, I suppose. The freshness has proved too strong, and every man dropped as though knocked on the head. There they lie, dead drunk on the margin."

The mate, looking at the sea under the moon: "I've been watching her. She's either here-to, or there something wrong."

Our own languid motion had drawn the little craft out of the brilliant reflection; she now hung on the margin of the faint light like a mist. I supposed she was about five miles distant; certainly she had not seemed to move to the extent of her own length since we caught sight of her.

Our own canvas was now hollowing in; the white clouds came to the mast softly, and shook the dew upon the sea to the deck. The sea was growing glassy under the moon, and round about were ice-like windings of tremulous water. The breeze was falling fast, and the heat, that came in a sort of folds like a succession of swells out of the gathering calm, was heightened to every sense by a vast play of shooting stars over our heads.

The uproar was at its height again below; a hundred voices seemed to be singing a hundred different songs at once; in the midst of this half-a-dozen figures came into the companion way. They all talked as they ploved up the steps, shoving one another in their drunken scramble to keep steady. The first of them fell over the coaming, and lay laughing and cursing; the next tripped over him, but recovered himself with a mouthful of oaths; and, with a stroke of his foot, rolled the prostrate man aside. The fellow laughed like one choking, and then lay motionless; and, when the others had come up, he was smiling.

One of these men was Barney Abram. He stood in the companion way, holding on and looking about him, with his figure stooped.

"Here's Butler," exclaimed a man, talking brokenly and hiccupping. "Come below, my master. Ain't ye longer one of us old demmands?"

"Don't make no mistake, my friend. Don't make no mistake. Ain't ye longer one of us old demmands?"

"Take your whack, my jobcouser, and let's hear you sing." He extended his hand; Tom put him aside, but without temper.

"I have drunk enough. I can't stand the heat down there, and I can't be there and here too; and the mate wants watching. Abram, you sing a good song."

The prizefighter came out of the companion and stood in front of Tom, slightly swaying his body.

"It's a bit of a cub dowed," he exclaimed. "My wife wouldn't like to hear of it. I cad faddey her, he said, directing his moist eyes to the mate, saying, 'Barney, by adswer would be exceedingly simple; 'Biriab, it was bid- oced, ad there's dot a coder adger about the whole blazie boillie faggeta whose opiodid of as a public bad I value at that!'"

He mapped his immensely muscular fingers with the report of the explosion of a cannon, and the sibilant hiss of a rattling shot. "Gatter (pot of beer), to blow an inch of tripe of nosey-nicknacker with, then a caskful of that devil's fire on top below," exclaimed one of the men. "It's a gammy for the head—gammy—gammy." He pulled off his cap, and sent it with a kick flying overboard, and putting his hands to his brow groaned, swinging his head from side to side. He then blindly reeled over to a hencoop, fell against it kneeling, and stretched his length.

A third fellow, who had stood looking at the moon for some minutes in silence with a drunken imbecile grin, began to cry. He sniffled, and then perked, and exclaimed in broken pipey tones: "What 'ud my poor mother think? Ho, yes, she brought me up in the straight ways, and this is what it's come to. Never was there a better scholar nor me, nor run more promising, till I fell in with a sneeknam. It was all along of a fool's name—here he blubbered and could not go on."

"Ark at Sipped sheddie tears," exclaimed Abram. "What's he got to cry about? Let the people he robbed cry. Bates, cut dowed ad ave a drink."

The convict named Simpson shuffled to the companion hatch, with some trouble got his leg over the coaming, and then fell down as if he could stand under Mr. Abram, answered Bates, "Thanking you kindly."

"I wish you'd sing another song, Mr. Abram; I never heard so powerful and manly a voice," said I, hoping by this to get him below where a few more drinks would finish him.

"I studied, bused under the great Jod Brabuh," he answered, wagging his head with his indescribable leering smirk that was deepened and made more repulsive, if possible, by the drink he had swallowed; the moon shone very clear, and expressions on the face were easily read. "If I can't sing, who cad. By lay was Hilt-tan opera, but the rig adswered by purpose better."

He spoke in the most gentlemanly manner his tipiness would suffer. Mr. Bates saw my meaning. "I'll go below with you, sir, and I drink your health, and hope to have the pleasure of hearing you sing another song."

"Cab along," said the prize-fighter; and the two men went down the steps. The din in the cuddy was still very loud and distracting, but it wanted its

former volume. I looked through the skylight and found as much of the light as I could see thick with stupefied and noisy, lay upon it from their waists in every sort of drunken posture, most of which not a man among them could have put himself into had he been sober. A score and more lay without life or motion on the cabin deck; but numbers were awake and panicking of grog were being handed along; the haze of the tobacco smoke hung dark as a river fog.

I walked to the break of the poop and counted some twenty or five-and-twenty figures lying helplessly insensible in various parts of the main and quarter deck; men and numbers were lying down with their heads on the cuddy as I looked, and never moved. It was as Tom had said; the wretches had not tasted liquor for months, and many of them for years; and now they had been swallowing fiery ship's rum, I know not how many degrees above proof.

(Once, in Mr. Stiller's time, put my tongue to "nast" dram or "tot," as it is called, and was burnt as though by a flame.)

Numbers, I doubted not, had swallowed the burning poison undiluted. The spectacle of the quarter-deck—above all, the sight of the figures slumped out, and then dropping—though shot—was sickening and frightful.

I went back to Tom. As I passed the skylight, Abram began to sing; but his voice was full of drink, very hideously thick, and his delivery tuneless. I was sure, after pausing an instant to listen, that he would speedily count among those who were laid out.

"I shall make for away," said Tom. "I strained my sight, and then barely distinguished the vessel in the obscurity some distance from the edge of the flood of moonshine."

"It is a dead calm," I said.

"It matters not," he answered. "Shouldn't we first contrive to roll those fellows off the poop?" said Will, at the same time meaning the two figures upon the deck.

"It'll take them all night to sleep off what they've got," answered Tom. "I hope Bates won't allow them to make him drunk. He's afraid of Abram."

"Where are the rest who came up with the prize-fighter?"

"Gone below for more drink."

We stood conversing in whispers. Abram's singing had subsided, but only subdued, the noise in the cabin; yet we could hear one another when we whispered. After twenty minutes Mr. Bates came up. I regarded him anxiously. His face shone in the moonlight as if he had just lifted his head out of a bucket of oil.

The heat below! Oh, the heat below! It's wonderful they're not all dead men," he exclaimed.

He told us that he had managed to empty his pannikin on the deck before putting it to his lips. "They had handed him pure rum to drink," he said. "He swallowed it, and he must have himself responsible for more land than his members can care for. The State further reserves the right, where the occupiers do not do justice to their holdings, to dispossess them and re-let it. This land tax ranges from 12 to 15 cents per acre, and the average size of each holding is nine acres. Apart from this, each family has the inalienable right to two acres of land, which is strictly entailed upon the family, and furnishes the site of the homestead. The members of the family who, in trying their luck in the adjacent cities, fail to make a success, have always the ancestral homestead to fall back upon and live by. A poor law is unknown in China, and failure is not to be found in the lexicon of the labouring class. Another point which younger nations might incorporate in their code is the respect paid to the aged in China. The old people are assigned the best rooms in the family home, and are not in any way looked upon as worn out or undesirable relations. Such conditions have obtained for hundreds of years and suggest the thought that, wanting as the Chinese have of late been found in the fighting arena, as home rulers they can give points to the remainder of the universe."

BRICKWORK BUILT TO STAY.

In demolishing a part of the Albert warehouses in Liverpool, belonging to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, it occurred to the men at work to make some investigations into the strength of the old brickwork. The wall was built about 50 years ago of hand-made bricks, laid in ground mortar made with Flintshire lime. This lime is in a high degree hydraulic, and has a reputation of making mortar of exceptionally good quality. The British Architects, which describes the investigation, states that the engineer conceived the happy thought of leaving a piece of it in the form of a horizontal beam, having a 12-foot span and measuring about 2 feet square in section, seven courses in the height of a two-foot wall. The ends of the beam were not cut off from the rest of the work. This was then loaded with all the weight that could be conveniently piled upon it, with no appreciable deflection or other sign of weakness resulting. Two courses were then cut off and the whole weight again put on, but without result. The beam was further reduced by a course, leaving four courses, or 14 inches deep, and the ends were also cut free from the other work—the mortar beds of the 12-inch bearings being left untouched. A centrally placed load of 5 tons 15 hundred weight was then gradually piled upon it, and was borne for several days without apparent effect upon the brickwork. Finally the weight was sustained for 30 hours, when the beam collapsed during the night and came down in pieces more like broken timber than anything else. Other tests were made with similarly astonishing results, but the above are sufficient to show what real strength brickwork in hydraulic lime will stand.

Six steamers landed 4,000 immigrants at New York on the 11th. This is the largest number that have arrived together since June, 1893.

The Duke of Sutherland is expected to visit the Kildonan goldfields this week, and make a minute inspection of the progress that has been made.

Mr. W. C. T. Dobson, who is 78, has joined the ranks of the retired.

PIPER PAN.

bitten off it builds itself a house and feeds on the fur or fluff within its reach, enlarging its house as it increases in size. When full grown it closes up its house, and the change from the caterpillar to the chrysalis gradually takes place. It ultimately emerges from the house or cocoon a perfect moth ready to lay more eggs. The

I do hope that "The Prude's Progress," the new play by Mr. Jerome and Mr. Phillips, will not prove to be yet another satire upon the Puritanical element in society. My observation tells me that theatre-goers are about tired of the ceaseless girding at the "Philistines." This was popular enough for a time, but the pendulum is beginning to swing the other way. The fact is, Londoners

GENERAL CHATTER.

A letter from the hard-working vicar of St. Clement Danes, which appears in another column, appeals for donations to the "City Market and Drury-lane Country House Fund." On inquiring into the workings of this admirable parochial organisation, I find that last year it was the means of securing a country outing lasting a whole fortnight for more than 450 poor children. Between 40 and 50 old and infirm parishioners are

When a new inner tube, scarcely an hour in the wheel, goes flat, the most voluminous of dictionaries fails to supply words adequate to the occasion, and pumping up every one or three miles does not improve the ten-

Is Buret, Std., 1a. 11d., and 2a. Std. each. v
direction.
The 1a. 11d. Box contains 10 Pills

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The clothes moth is familiar to us all, but its life history may not be so well known. It is, therefore, not without interest to devote one of my notelets to this subject. The conundrum, "Which was first, the egg or the chick?" rather unsettles me where to commence, but I think I will choose the egg. The first step is to deposit the few eggs in a secret, and in due time a small grub is hatched out, which takes up its quarters in any of our garments, and commences its ravages by perforating them or gnawing the nap off. With the tiny fragments of cotton or its build itself a house and nest is made, and the grub, as it grows, enlarging its house as it increases in size. When full grown it closes up its house, and the change from the caterpillar to the chrysalis gradually takes place. It ultimately emerges from the house or cocoon a perfect moth ready to lay more eggs. The present is the time that moths are very numerous, and the weather is so warm.

Hurrah! A noble profession is being opened to ancient paupers by which some of them may add considerably to their comforts. Down at Wakefield the headmaster of the local Fine Art School lately applied to the guardians for an appropriation of £1000 to be distributed among the

It used to be my proud boast that I had a little or no trouble with pneumatic tires but during the last few weeks I have "filling up the cup" with a vengeance, punctures, valve troubles, and last, but not least, pin holes in brand new inner tubes. I have about completed the average, and I want to escape further trouble at least for a time.

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BRECHAM'S PILLS FOR BILIOUS AT-
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BRECHAM'S PILLS HAVE SAVED THE LIVES OF THOUS-
BRECHAM'S PILLS REGULATE THE SECRET-
BRECHAM'S PILLS FOR GIDDIN-
BRECHAM'S PILLS ENSURE ASSIMILATION OF F-
BRECHAM'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA IN ALL ITS FO-
BRECHAM'S PILLS ARE ADAPTED FOR OLD AND Y-
BRECHAM'S PILLS FOR DIZZINESS AND BROW-
BRECHAM'S PILLS INVIGORATE THE NE-
BRECHAM'S PILLS PURIFY THE B-
BRECHAM'S PILLS RESTORE THE APPET-
BRECHAM'S PILLS STRENGTHEN THE STOM-
BRECHAM'S PILLS ARE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE W-
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BRECHAM'S PILLS FOR BRUISES AND

In Bence, 51d., 1a. 11d., and 2a. 5d., each, in
directions.

JACK ALLROUND.

Curiously enough three correspondents "bally" "Rhoda," and "T. E." each make rather different use of the word "bally." It is certainly can, and is every day used in this way by many families. If the rhubarb is very young and tender it does not need peeling, but old rhubarb must be peeled. In any case use the peeler of a fresh, wire tip, and cut the rhubarb into a little over an inch long. To every pound of rhubarb add half a pound of lump sugar and the rind of half a lemon; this should be cut up in small pieces, and then minced up very finely. A few pieces of old ginger should be added, and the jam greatly improved, but some who do not care for it omit the ginger. Place the preserving pan with the ingredients by the side of the fire, and stir constantly with a wooden spoon to prevent burning. When the jam is thoroughly cooked, pour it into a clean jar, and allow it to boil slowly till it reaches the boiling point. From the time when it simmers evenly all through, it should boil for three-quarters of an hour, stirred all the time, and carefully skimmed to remove all dross as it rises. Use nothing but a wooden spoon to stir, and when you are cooking the jam, remove the pieces of ginger. Cover close and store in a dry cool place.

Five applications for hair-dye have come to me; three of these give as reason for wishing to hide the coming of the white streaks through their hair that it is the only hope they have in one case of getting a situation, and in the two others of retaining the same. The first is from a young man, who looks young, and who has a very good head of hair, but who wishes to dye it for a day or two which he prefers to have brown or black hair. The dye I give is one highly recommended for brown hair. Acetate of lead two drachms, hyposulphite of soda one drachm, rose water 16 ounces, glycerine two ounces. Dissolve the acetate of lead and the hyposulphite of soda in separate portions of the rose water, and filter each separately through filter paper, then mix the two together, and add the glycerine, mixing all by agitation. Before applying any dye stuff you must remove all trace of pomade or natural grease from the hair; for this purpose nothing is so good as one or two yolks of eggs worked into a good lather on the head with a little tepid water, after which wash the egg thoroughly with tepid water, and when you have quite dried the hair apply the dye.

"Kindly tell me how I can pickle and dress an ox tongue to be eaten cold," writes "K. G." also asks a pickle of "K. G." Six ounces of saltpetre, three ounces of coarse sugar, and of well pounded cloves, mace, and allspice according to taste, some like a highly-spiced flavour, others only a little spice. Rub the ingredients well into the tongue. Lay the tongue for a fortnight in the pickle, turning it every day. It is in a small pan just large enough to hold it, place a few bits of butter on it and with this cover it up, then put it into a slow oven, and let it bake until so tender that a straw would penetrate it. Take off the skin and fasten the tongue with a fork through the root to a board, straighten, and put it into proper shape, fastening the tip of the tongue also to the board. When it gets cold it will become firm, and can be removed from the board, then slice it; put it nicely out paper round the tongue, the unsightly root, set it on a dish, and garnish with sprigs of fresh parsley.

"B. N. S." asks how to make a brush varnish to glaze a plain wood surface, and how to prepare the wood to receive the varnish. "M. A. J." asks for a mahogany varnish for varnishing mahogany-stained furniture. As to preparing the wood to receive the varnish, it should be sanded, and the varnish will sink into it, and thereby the gloss will soon disappear. Whether the wood is stained or plain in colour the size may be made by melting transparent glue, adding some water, giving it sufficient consistency to fill the pores of the wood. In sizing brackets, bookcases, and other matters I have made of plain wood, and stained either walnut or oak, I have used common size, sometimes, when the wood seemed particularly porous, giving a coat of size after the first coat, and always found it answer. In any case, the wood must be perfectly dry, and the size applied quickly and hot. To make the varnish, put in a bottle two ounces gum sandarac, one ounce shellac, half an ounce gum benzoin, one ounce Venice turpentine, and a pint of spirits of wine. Stand it in a warm spot till the gums dissolve, or stand it in hot water to hasten the solution, keeping up the heat by a small fire. Strain the varnish into a bottle, and add some more of the same, and to qualify this or to lighten the shade for yellow add some saffron. With these two colours you can suit the shade to your requirements. Either with or without the colouring, strain the varnish before using, and if it is for use. Should it become too thick dilute it with spirits of wine. Keep the bottle closely corked when not using it.

Nine correspondents request a recipe for making cheap ice cream. Take two ounces of gelatine and dissolve in half a pint of water. Take four quarts of milk and eight eggs slightly beaten up. Add a pound and a half of white sugar, one pinch of salt, and the thin rind of two lemons; mix and put these ingredients into a clean, bright basin, and place it on a moderate fire, and stir constantly, as you would for a custard, till it begins to thicken, then remove it quickly and pour it through a strainer into a clean basin, and add a little essence of vanilla, and continue to stir until it is nearly cold, then add and stir in the dissolved gelatine. When cold, if you wish it to be vanilla flavoured add four drops of essence of vanilla, and slightly tinge with saffron, to make it look richer, but be very careful not to overdo either the flavour or tint, as that would spoil the whole lot. If you prefer, you can flavour with a few drops of essence of cherry or essence of orange, or any other fruit, but be careful not to use more than a little, as the latter is better than the former, but do not be lavish with either; as I have said, over much flavoured or tinted spoils things. As soon as flavoured and tinted the cream is made, and should be put into the freezer at once and frozen in the usual way.

In reply to "Joice" and "M. B. D." there are numberless ways of making "brilliant" for the hair. Almost every hair-dresser has his own particular recipe. All, however, are much alike. Take of castor oil one part, eau de Cologne four parts, shake them up together till mixed, and in a form of oil is absolutely alcohol and castor oil in equal quantities, shaken up as before, then add heliotrope or any other spirituous perfume, and two ounces of almond oil, and shake till thoroughly mixed. Another brilliant is made with one ounce honey, half an ounce glycerine, half an ounce eau de Cologne, or two ounces eau de Cologne; mix and shake well as before.

"F. J. B. S.," "Nancy," "Thirsty Boys,"

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

On Tuesday, May 7, the officers of the Middlesex Volunteer Royal Engineers met together at their headquarters, when Field-marshal Sir John Lubbock, G.C.B., R.E., made his first appearance since his appointment to the honorary colonelcy of the corps. The number of 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 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LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

Sancho de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, has left Lisbon on his return to London. He will increase the capital of the Bank, but will diminish the proportion of the loan.

Germany's Minister of the Interior has received a letter threatening him with the aid of President Carnot.

M. Dupuy-Dutemps, French Minister of Public Works, who is at present staying at Laval, is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

Sir J. Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, is returning to London, and consequently action on the Behring Sea arbitration with America and the Venezuelan question is postponed.

At the Dartmouth Hotel the body of an older named Fabb was found face downwards in a tank in less than 10 inches of water. The man had been dead for some time.

At Stockport last week an old woman named Mary Ann Brown, of Manchester, was sent to gaol for 12 weeks for picking pockets. She was said to have been convicted at London, Blackpool, Manchester, and Salford.

At Liverpool Amies last week, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, six young women, who were found guilty of assaulting witnesses in an assault case, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to 12 months.

The pending appointment of a Rumanian national Bishop for the Kato-Wallachians of South Macedonia satisfies a desire long entertained by the Rumanian population of the Turkish provinces. The seat of the new bishopric will probably be Monastir.

At Larnak a young horse, however, started the apparatus, and the unfortunate man was so horribly crushed in the machinery that he expired in a few minutes.

At Harncliffe last week Mr. John P. Caruthers, a medical man in practice at Coningsby, was committed for trial on the charge of committing an offence against a girl aged 15, named Ada Stammer. The woman was committed to bail.

The house-painters and decorators of Norwich have come out on strike. There are about 300 in the city, only 50 of whom belong to the union. The men are at present receiving 5d. an hour, and they demand 1d. more.

A driver named Barrett, in the employ of Mr. Hancock, was driving a trolley when one of the wheels came off, causing the horse to bolt and throwing the driver under the axle. The unfortunate man was dragged 400 yards before he was rescued, and is not expected to recover.

Two men have been arrested at Liverpool on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Patrick Quinn, near Longford, on April 22. Quinn, whilst returning home with his brother, was set upon by a gang of roughs and so severely beaten that he died in the infirmary.

The Canard liner Campana landed at Liverpool last week 17 men, who formed the crew of the steamer Newborough, of West Hartlepool, which went ashore during a fog on the North Carolina coast, while bound from a port in Florida, for Stettin, with phosphate rock.

An inquest was held on Saturday at Haydock, near Halton, on the body of William Moore, railway porter. After a hearty meal he went into his garden to eat potatoes, and when in a stooping position he fell over, and upon being picked up was found to be dead. Verdict, natural causes.

The Dorchester magistrates have convicted Mr. A. B. Sheridan, of Frampton Court, of cruelty to a hunter, and imposed a fine of 25s and costs. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals alleged that Mr. Sheridan rode the animal to excess and that while fogging it to get it home the horse fell dead.

W. Lyons, shoemaker, shot himself with a revolver during an altercation with his sweetheart, and died from his injuries. He had lost a small sum of money at Cookstown races on Tuesday, and the young woman was reproaching him for indulging in betting, when he drew the revolver, and shot himself twice in the neck.

A bottle was washed ashore at Yarmouth last week containing a message written with pencil on a rough piece of paper, dated April 20, as follows:—"I have now five minutes to let you know we have taken to the boat, trusting we shall be picked up. Good-bye. Frank Clink, Petrel, Peterhead. The Petrel is believed to have been a Scotch fishing boat."

The Durham county police on Saturday received in custody from Northumberland John Constable and Thomas Hanson. Eighteen months ago the couple eloped from the village of Casco, and the same day the husband of the woman found that his savings, £15, had also disappeared. All trace of the eloping pair was lost until last week, when they were discovered in Northumberland.

A Midland Railway guard named William Watkinson, living at Bradford, leaped on Saturday from a train at Northampton, and was killed. He should have left the train at Leeds, but, apparently asleep, travelled on until he awoke as the train, travelling at 40 miles an hour, was rushing through Northampton Station. He then jumped from the train.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.

The Northampton magistrates had before them an extraordinary charge against Frederick Boothroyd, engineer, of Southampton, occupying the position of assistant engineer to the American Line Steamship Company, who was charged with assaulting Lewis Samuel Cohen, trading as Lewis and Co. at Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he and the defendant were occupying a sleeping alcove attached to the motor car express from London to Liverpool. When the former undressed he placed his money under the pillow, but had not long been asleep when he was awakened by finding defendant's hand over his face. A struggle ensued, and Mr. Boothroyd was given into custody. For the defence it was shown that the defendant had recently had an anxious time over his wife, who had been seriously ill, and that during the past week he had himself watched over her, being at her bedside directly he heard the least movement. The defendant remembered nothing of the affair except the struggle, which he mixed up with dreams. Without hearing witnesses the magistrate dismissed the case.

The Rev. R. S. Decourcy Laffan, headmaster of King Edward VI. School, Stratford-on-Avon, has been appointed principal of Cheltenham College, in succession to Dr. J. Head, Master of Rugby.

On Saturday at a private residence in Corran-road near Mr. F. G. Clarke's bed caught fire and he sustained severe injuries. Another fire in a bedroom occurred at 10, Haygate-street, Waltham, caused, it is supposed, by a lucifer match being thrown down and becoming ignited. Much damage was done to property in both instances.

A PROFITABLE COMPANION.

"THE LADY'S COMPANION" is a weekly paper for ladies and daughters. It contains a complete list of the names of the noble and gentry, and is a most useful and interesting book. Price 1s. 6d. per annum. Published by Messrs. W. & A. Gifford, Ltd., 1, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

DEFENSE OF LONDON.

An important exercise in outpost duty was carried out last week by the corps composing the London Volunteer Brigade, under the direction of Col. Conington, R.E.M.S. The general idea was to simulate the operations of the brigade in the defense of the city, and the exercise was carried out in the most thorough manner.

The brigade was divided into two main sections, the first of which was to hold the line from the Tower to the City, and the second to hold the line from the City to the Tower. The exercise was carried out in the most thorough manner, and the results were most satisfactory.

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LONDON ATHLETICS.

THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.

Highly successful was the meeting of the L.A.C. at Stamford Bridge, and 2,000 spectators witnessed the decision of a programme of races, which was most successful. The results were as follows:

One Mile Challenge Cup Race.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 4 min 30 sec.

Two Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 12 min 30 sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 19 min 30 sec.

Four Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 26 min 30 sec.

Five Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 33 min 30 sec.

Six Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 40 min 30 sec.

Seven Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 47 min 30 sec.

Eight Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 54 min 30 sec.

Nine Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 1 min 30 sec.

Ten Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 8 min 30 sec.

Eleven Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 15 min 30 sec.

Twelve Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 22 min 30 sec.

Thirteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 29 min 30 sec.

Fourteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 36 min 30 sec.

Fifteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 43 min 30 sec.

Sixteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 50 min 30 sec.

Seventeen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 57 min 30 sec.

Eighteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 4 min 30 sec.

Nineteen Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 11 min 30 sec.

Twenty Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 18 min 30 sec.

Twenty-one Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 25 min 30 sec.

Twenty-two Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 32 min 30 sec.

Twenty-three Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 39 min 30 sec.

Twenty-four Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 46 min 30 sec.

Twenty-five Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 53 min 30 sec.

Twenty-six Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 0 min 30 sec.

Twenty-seven Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 7 min 30 sec.

Twenty-eight Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 14 min 30 sec.

Twenty-nine Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 21 min 30 sec.

Thirty Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 28 min 30 sec.

Thirty-one Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 35 min 30 sec.

Thirty-two Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 42 min 30 sec.

Thirty-three Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 49 min 30 sec.

Thirty-four Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 56 min 30 sec.

Thirty-five Miles Handicap.—A. A. Munro, 1st; J. W. L. 2nd; J. W. L. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 3 min 30 sec.

Two yards; 5 yards between second and third. Time, 10 min 30 sec.

Two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 20 min 30 sec.

Four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 37 min 30 sec.

Six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 54 min 30 sec.

Eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 11 min 30 sec.

Ten Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 18 min 30 sec.

Twelve Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 25 min 30 sec.

Fourteen Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 32 min 30 sec.

Sixteen Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 39 min 30 sec.

Eighteen Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 46 min 30 sec.

Twenty Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 1 hr 53 min 30 sec.

Twenty-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 0 min 30 sec.

Twenty-four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 7 min 30 sec.

Twenty-six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 14 min 30 sec.

Twenty-eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 21 min 30 sec.

Thirty Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 28 min 30 sec.

Thirty-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 35 min 30 sec.

Thirty-four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 42 min 30 sec.

Thirty-six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 49 min 30 sec.

Thirty-eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 2 hr 56 min 30 sec.

Forty Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 3 min 30 sec.

Forty-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 10 min 30 sec.

Forty-four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 17 min 30 sec.

Forty-six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 24 min 30 sec.

Forty-eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 31 min 30 sec.

Fifty Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 38 min 30 sec.

Fifty-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 45 min 30 sec.

Fifty-four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 52 min 30 sec.

Fifty-six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 3 hr 59 min 30 sec.

Fifty-eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 6 min 30 sec.

Sixty Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 13 min 30 sec.

Sixty-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 20 min 30 sec.

Sixty-four Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 27 min 30 sec.

Sixty-six Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 34 min 30 sec.

Sixty-eight Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 41 min 30 sec.

Seventy Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 48 min 30 sec.

Seventy-two Miles Handicap.—Scratch race; H. Dabbin, 1st; E. K. 2nd; W. 3rd. Time, 4 hr 55 min 30 sec.

Gravel and Lendow, 1st; Lane, C. 2nd; Fyfe, C. 3rd. Time, 10 min 30 sec.

PURSE (ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE) R.C.—The final heat of a four-mile race for the St. Mary's Institute was won by H. Dabbin, who beat W. 2nd. Time, 10 min 30 sec.

CONCOURS R.C.—The final heat of a four-mile race for the Concours R.C. was won by H. Dabbin, who beat W. 2nd. Time, 10 min 30 sec.

BOULEVARD R.C.—The final heat of a four-mile race for the Boulevard R.C. was won by H. Dabbin, who beat W. 2nd. Time, 10 min 30 sec.

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HAYMARKET THEATRE.—**MR. TREE.**
LAST THREE NIGHTS, at 8.15, a Comedy in three acts, *THE LITTLE RASCAL*, by Mr. Tree, with Misses Mary and Mrs. Tree.
In the first scene, the young man of the title is seen in a very comical way, and the audience is amused by his antics. The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.
FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, June 1st.
Box-office (Mr. Laver) 10 to 12—**BAYMARKET.**

LYCEUM.
A new play, for a limited number of nights, *A STORY OF THE PAST*, by Mr. Tree, with Misses Mary and Mrs. Tree.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.
ST. JAMES'S.—**MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.**
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

ADOLPH THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

CRITIC THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

THE HOUSE SECRETARY.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

SAVOY.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

GARRICK THEATRE.—**MR. JOHN HARE.**
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

GAITY THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

THE SHIP GIRL.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

DAILY THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

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ALHAMBRA.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
The play is a very good one, and the acting is excellent.

OLYMPIA.
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OUR SPORTING GALLERY.

For particulars of Cricket Album (No. 3), see full advertisement on page 15.

The People.

OFFICES: MILFORD-LANE, STRAND, W.C.

"IN THE MIDDLE ORDER OF MANKIND AND GENERALLY TO BE FOUND ALL THE ARTS, WISDOM, AND VIRTUE OF SOCIETY. THIS ORDER ALONE IS KNOWN TO BE THE TRUE PRESERVER OF FREEDOM, AND MAY BE CALLED 'THE PEOPLE.'"
—Victor of Walworth, chap. 15.

SITTING TIGHT.

It has been a terrible week for the Government. Among all the disasters which have befallen the Radicals at the polls since the last General Election none has been more signal than their crushing defeat in Walworth. Walworth is a constituency which is absolutely after your Radical's own heart—at least on paper. There are no rich residents in Walworth, no Tory magnates to cozen a nominally independent but really servile electorate, no upper middle-class folk who are generally expected to vote Unionist. On the contrary, Walworth is the home of the "small man," being continually living on the verge of poverty, has a real practical interest in finding out what party is likely to do the more to promote the material welfare of the people, not to the classes. It is a typical democratic constituency. Walworth was asked to choose between Unionism in the person of Mr. Bailey, Radicalism as represented by Mr. Cook, and Socialism as represented by Mr. Lambourne. The result is that a Radical majority of 871, and that the Government loses two votes on a division. But this is not all. Our readers will note that Mr. Bailey does not owe his victory to the distracting influence of the Socialist candidate. Mr. Lambourne only polled 347 votes; and even if every one of his supporters had voted for Col. Reade, the Unionist would still have had a substantial majority. Walworth thus returns to its old allegiance, "as in '85"—only a good deal more so. One naturally asks what is the reason of the return? Our opponents, who ought to know something about the causes of their own failure, are curiously divided in their opinion. On the one hand, the "Daily Chronicle" cannot account for the defeat of a candidate who "adopted every single practical item in Mr. Lambourne's own program," that is to say, a man who was a Socialist in everything but the name. On the other hand, the "Daily News" maintains that Col. Reade's failure was due to the fact that he was too "advanced," and that his almost unqualified Socialism alarmed the timid electorate of Walworth. Doubtless the latter view is, in the main, correct—so far as it goes. Doubtless the British working man does not desire to make experiments in Socialist legislation, and regards the Social Democrat as an equal compound of knave and fool.

But in the case of Walworth there must, we doubt not, have been hostility to the actual measures introduced by the present Government as well as a more general distrust of the revolutionary tendencies of the Radical extremists. We ourselves are at no loss to perceive what the special reasons were which weighed with that considerable number of electors which does not feel bound to vote for either party, but makes its selection on some particular ground. We do not hesitate to say that the defeat of the Government was largely due to the Local Veto Bill and to the beer duty. The former is rightly repugnant to the feelings of the working classes because it is a piece of class legislation by which it is sought to impose restriction on the reasonable liberty of a particular class of the community, namely, the working class, while it leaves the rich free to enjoy the facilities afforded by their cellars.

Working men also resent the insult which is implied in this middle-class attempt to look after their morals for them, of which they are perfectly able to take care themselves. Then, again, there is the continuance of the extra duty upon beer, while spirits are exempted from that taxation. The English working man naturally asks why his national drink should be taxed in order that the Irish may drink their whisky cheap. The English man—especially in South London—has no special reason to love the Irish, and we can quite believe that many of the Walworth electors have realised that, apart from the electoral injustice of this particular distribution of the burden of taxation, they are receiving an object lesson in the consequences of the Irish tyranny, even in present circumstances, they would be infinitely more likely to vote for the Irish than for the English domestic legislation, while England had no power over that of Ireland. The Radical journals should have numbered the influence of the Local Veto Bill and the beer duty among the causes of the discomfiture of their party in Walworth.

Hard upon the rout in the metropolis followed another scarcely less important Radical defeat in the provinces. The victory of Col. Williams in West Dorset does not, it is true, change the position of parties in the House of Commons. But it is, none the less for that, extremely important and significant. Mr. Wood Homer, the "farmers' candidate," made a special appeal to the most powerful class in a rural constituency, and his return would certainly have been reckoned a victory for the Government. But the appeal failed so completely to rally the constituency to the Government, with parish councils, that the Unionist majority at the last general election was materially increased. In town and country alike, therefore, Ministers see their microscopic majority rapidly dwindling away to the vanishing point. What will they do? If they had a particle of political self-respect the answer could not be doubtful. They would at once take the opinion of the country upon their claim to represent it. But, as a matter of fact, that is the one thing which they have not the slightest intention of doing. They are sticking to their places with a tightness which amounts to a public scandal. The policy which they took office to carry out—the granting, namely, of Home Rule to Ireland—has been frustrated by the House of Lords, with the consent of the country, which refused to be roused to a crusade against the peers on that account. The Newcastle Programme has proved to be a sham, and Ministers scarcely pretend to hope that they will pass any of the measures contained in it. The change of leaders—

from an octogenarian to an invalid—has proved a lamentable failure, and, in short, Administration which promised everything has performed nothing. How much longer is legislation to be kept waiting in order that Ministers may keep their places and their supporters may not lose their seats in the House of Commons? Sitting tight may be a virtue under certain conditions; but when it is performed in the face of the clearest indications that the country will have none of the performer, the operation amounts to a deliberate fraud upon the principle of popular representation.

THREATENING A DETECTIVE.

At North London, William Harris, 55, a retired colour-sergeant R.M.A., was charged with sending a letter to the Home Secretary threatening to murder Det. Pike of Brighton.

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BALFOUR AT BOW-STREET.

EVIDENCE OF A NEPHEW.

WHITEHALL COURT SCHEME.

James Spencer Balfour, 51, was brought up on remand, on Monday, before Sir John Bridge, at Bow-street, on charges of fraud in connection with the Liberator Group of Companies. Mr. C. Matthews, with Mr. Horace Avery, were for the prosecution; Mr. O'Connor and Mr. C. H. Stratton were for the prisoner. Prisoner entered the dock shortly past 11 o'clock, when, at the request of Mr. O'Connor, he was permitted to be seated. He looked nervous and excited, and cast anxious glances round the court. He made elaborate notes of the proceedings. Mr. J. W. Golding, solicitor, 25, Abchurch-lane, said in December, 1888, his firm, Golding, Mitchell, and Phelps, were acting for the Whitehall Court Company (Limited). That company was in possession of a building agreement of certain land now called Whitehall Court. The agreement was handed over to the Balfour Companies. At that time a man named Carr had a contract to build on the ground, and he had mortgaged his interest in the contract. The Whitehall Court Company had bought Carr's agreement originally free from encumbrances. At that time the only persons having any interest in the building agreement were Carr, his mortgagees, and the Whitehall Court Company (Limited), except the freeholders, who were the Commissioners of Woods and Forests under the Crown. At the end of December, 1888, the Whitehall Court Company found a difficulty in getting on with the works, and the company put himself in communication with the prisoner.

CALLING OF THE PRISONER. At the office of the Buildings Securities Company. Witness suggested that the prisoner should form a new company, but that fell through, and it ultimately resulted in Carr, on Jan. 4, 1889, writing to the prisoner, and an arrangement was made to produce plans and specifications. It was arranged that Hobbs should become the purchaser of the interest which witness's firm held in the Whitehall estate. On the 6th, witness wrote to the prisoner asking that Mr. Carr might see Hobbs with regard to the arrangements then being discussed. Witness's firm had been deposited with the Crown, that £45,000 had been spent on the building, that there were £20,000 liabilities beyond that, and that a mortgage was held by the bank on the premises. Beyond this an agreement had been entered into with Carr to build to the extent of £200,000. Witness had an interview with the prisoner on the 9th or 10th of the month, and the terms of the agreement were settled. These were that the Whitehall Court Company (Limited) should be sold to Hobbs and Co. (Limited) for £25,000, and witness's firm should sell the benefit of Carr's contract for £25,000, making a total of £50,000. This was the whole sum for which the interests of Whitehall Court Company and Carr, the contractor, were to be acquired. There was no other person interested as seller in the Whitehall Court Company. No other persons had at that time any other interest in the property as vendors. Following upon the agreement, witness saw Henry Granville Wright, as solicitor for T. W. Hobbs and Co., and witness discussed with him the terms of the agreement so that it might be formally drawn up. Witness drafted the agreement, and sent it to Wright. The agreement was executed on Jan. 12, 1889, the rest of the business being carried out with H. G. Wright. He produced the two original agreements between J. W. Hobbs and Co. (Limited) and his clients, by which that firm agreed to purchase all the interests of Whitehall Court (Limited) for £25,000. It was all done very hurriedly, and he kept no details. The agreement was not sealed by his company till Jan. 19, though it purported to be sealed on the 12th.—The magistrate asked how witness knew that the prisoner was authorized to act for Hobbs and Co.—Witness said they did not know who the prisoner's principals were until he got to Savoy-hill House, and there he was told either by Balfour or Wright to draft the agreement.

AGREEMENT AND CARR. He also told that the firm was a strong one, and as they were paying a considerable sum down he did not inquire further. The question of their ability to make a good title having been raised, the titles were inspected, and as a result both agreements were rescinded by an endorsement which appeared upon them. An agreement was executed in effect substituting the House and Land Investment Trust Company for Hobbs and Co. for the same sum. Whitehall Court (Limited) received the money in £7,000 down, and the balance by monthly instalments of £1,000 each, beginning in the following November. The sum of £22,400 was paid in one sum of £1,000 on March 1, and the balance by quarterly payments of £4,000 each. The money was drawn from the hands of his firm. Nothing more than the £57,000 was ever paid through his firm. Until the prosecution of Hobbs and Wright in 1893 he had never heard of any person named Greig in connection with this matter, or of any sum of £20,000 being paid or payable to any person of that name.—Cross-examined: Witness could not remember who first sent him to Mr. Balfour. There were very good reasons at the time for getting Mr. Carr was a very serious difficulty. Witness was interested in the matter because Carr was heavily indebted to him. The first time witness called at Savoy-hill House he made an appointment with Balfour to see Carr. The subject of the conversation was what best to do with Whitehall Court, and he proposed to see Carr about it. All the interviews took place either at Savoy-hill House or Brompton, and in the City, at the Liberator offices. There were several people about the rooms at the interviews. Most of his conversations were with Wright, who kept coming out and going into an inner room where the prisoner was. That was about the terms of an agreement. That was in the early part of the month of January, and there it was agreed that the

THESE SUMS WERE £57,500. Among others present were Brooker, who was then the secretary, and others whom witness did not know. Witness made no arrangement to pay commission over the matter. He had many claims for commission afterwards, but he declined to pay, and he certainly never heard of the people who made the claims. He always looked upon Wright as a solicitor, and on the prisoner as the principal. His recollection was that the prisoner wanted the specifications and plans in order that he might submit them to Hobbs. He did not understand from that that Hobbs was to carry out the building, and would wish to know how Carr had gone. Doubtless, the report of Hobbs would have governed the price.—Re-examined: Witness did not do with the £22,000 to be paid to the Whitehall Court Company. Referred to certain letters, he fixed the date of his first interview as the Monday following Jan. 1, 1889. Subsequent to the sealing of the agreements, his interviews were all with Wright's firm. He felt that the total amount of purchase money, £77,500, was mentioned to the prisoner before Jan. 15, 1889. He never heard of the prisoner until he was now living at Tuxford, and was not doing anything. In 1888-9 he was secretary of the House and Land Investment Trust Company (Limited). He so continued until Nov. 2, 1888, when he

became a director. The prisoner was then director of the company. In the beginning of 1890 the prisoner spoke to witness about the Whitehall Court property, and he thought that something was said as to price. The House and Land Company was to be the purchaser, and the money for the undertaking. The minutes produced were in witness's writing, but there were certain words and figures altered. He had no doubt that the document was dictated to him by the prisoner, in his capacity as secretary of the trust. This, he thought, was the draft from which he had to enter the minutes in the book. He then knew Mr. G. Kentish, the secretary to J. W. Hobbs and Co. (Limited). He did not remember any instructions being given him with regard to the sum to which the minutes were to be put. The addition to the Mr. Greig was in the writing of Mr. H. Granville Wright.

THESE SUMS WERE £57,500. 35 was altered to 52, and a figure 3 was turned to 4. The first alteration looked like Wright's writing, and the second he was doubtful about, but it might be the prisoner's. There was a clerk to the trust named Frank Sharland, and acting upon the instructions of witness he made entries in the minute-book of the House and Land Trust Company. In the minute book of the trust in January, 1889, he found entries which were, some in his own writing, some in that of Sharland. Upon that date and at that meeting the prisoner presided, and in Sharland's writing was a copy of the draft, which witness believed to be the one dictated by the prisoner. In the minute-book the figure "3" was converted into the figure "4." The passage originally ran £22,500, and now appeared £32,500. The alteration was not witness's nor Wright's, and so far as he could express an opinion it was in the prisoner's writing. Compared with the alteration in the draft minute, they appeared to have been made by the same hand, and the same date there was in witness's writing a resolution agreeing that the House and Land Trust should take over the building agreement from Hobbs and Co., and should give that firm the contract to build for £55,000, the House and Land Company finding the cash for the execution of the contract. The

PASSBOOKS FREQUENTLY LEFT ENDOURED. but witness could not recollect whether he sent away about the date. On Feb. 28, 1889, he presided at the general annual meeting of the trust. There was a meeting of the trust on Feb. 4, 1889, at which the transfer was effected to the House and Land Trust. Cheques were ordered to be drawn to the amount of £25,000. One was for £5,000 and one for £20,000, both in favour of Messrs. Hobbs and Co. (Limited). Both cheques, he had no doubt, were drawn on that day. That £25,000 was the money of the House and Land Investment Trust. On Feb. 23 there was another £100 cheque drawn, and a similar sum in April 6, both sums being moneys of the company. He remembered an account being opened with the London and General Bank, on contracts account re Whitehall Court, on March 18. An agreement was entered into about that time between the trust, the Liberator, the Building Securities Company, and Mr. Balfour, under which the Liberator and the Building Securities Company were to advance money to the trust for carrying on the work at Whitehall Court. The prisoner was authorized to act as if he was managing director of the companies, and to be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. on the contract price of £55,000. On May 7 an account was opened at the London General Bank by the House and Land Trust, and a sum of £15,500 paid in to that account, of which sum £15,000 was paid by the trust. The same day, according to the account of the bank, the sum of

£13,000 WAS PAID BACK AGAIN. Up to the trust on the Whitehall contract. Up to the presentation of the bills, he could never hear of the Greig bills or the Green bills. Between February and November, 1889, he from time to time, upon the application of the prisoner, drew cheques as secretary of the trust for the purpose of meeting the sums supposed to be payable under the £25,000. He thought the purchase price was £75,500, and he believed the cheques he drew were genuinely on that amount. He did not know that he ever knew of a separate contract for the payment of £20,000. He put in a letter dated Oct. 28 from the prisoner, asking for a cheque for £1,000 to meet one of the bills which was falling due. He sent him a cheque on Nov. 1. The moneys which went into the account of Hobbs and Co. in the London General Bank, he knew. He said that the money was drawn on the account provided by the House and Land Trust up to the time witness resigned his post as secretary. The whole of the disbursements were made by the prisoner under the agreements requisitioning witness, as he required the money. He signed a cheque for £27,500 on March 18, 1887. It was also signed by the prisoner in his capacity as director, and was payable to the prisoner's order, and countersigned by J. G. Milne, who succeeded witness as secretary of the trust. It was drawn upon the House and Land Investment account at the London General Bank. He did not know what became of the proceeds of the cheque after it went into the possession of the prisoner, but it was intended for the purpose of discharging the Whitehall contract account. The prisoner had the power alone to draw upon the Whitehall contract account, kept at the London General Bank.—Cross-examined: In January, witness first heard of the transaction with regard to the Whitehall Court. The rough minute dictated to him by the prisoner was not after any meeting. He believed he took it down at dictation, but he had no distinct recollection of it. In some particulars it had been altered, and the first interlineation was in the writing of Mr. Wright. There were two alterations between the same lines, which were also in the same writing. Witness never heard of any interlineations altogether and three alterations of figures. The MS. was a rough draft of the entry to be made in the minute-book. The original draft and the minute-book corresponded, except in one or two particulars. The figures, however, agreed with the altered figures, except in one instance. Witness used to write

VERY MUCH LIKE THE PRISONER. Mr. O'Connor: Do you know that one of the official receivers has sworn that MS. is in the writing of the prisoner.—Mr. Matthews: Now, can I—Witness continued: I know nothing like Wright's writing. Wright's writing was quite unlike either of theirs, and witness could tell the difference in their figures, they were so marked. He considered the proposal a very good one for the company at the time. The minute showed that the prisoner was back on Feb. 25. Witness was aware that the prisoner was back on Feb. 25, and the legal expenses and the sum of £2,000 was not all set down in the agreement.—Witness could not remember what the price fixed upon was, except with the aid of the minutes. He had nothing to do with the negotiations.—Mr. O'Connor: Did you see Greig?—Witness: No.—Were you acquainted with him?—Witness: Yes. And you would be likely to know if he had any business transactions with Greig? I did not know.—The Magistrate: He could only know if he knew who Greig was.—Mr. O'Connor: But you did know many of his business schemes?—Witness: Some I did know, and some I did not. I only knew of the relations

between prisoner and Wright so far as my company was concerned. I do not know whether Wright always acted fairly or not.—Mr. Matthews: How could he know.—Witness: The terms of the agreement about Whitehall Court were constantly being discussed between the prisoner and Wright. Re-examined by Mr. Matthews: The notes of meetings were usually dictated after the board meetings.—By the Magistrate: I should say the draft minutes produced were dictated before the board meeting was held. I was present at the board meeting. I took notes of the meeting, and the prisoner also took notes.—Mr. Octavius Greig, of 52, Lomb-street, Holborn, Devonshire-st. was a relative of Henry Granville Wright. Witness had nothing whatever to do with Whitehall Court, and never drew any bills of exchange relating to that property. These were handed to witness in bills of exchange for £1,000 each. He

NEVER DREW THOSE BILLS. or signed them or gave anyone else authority to do so. Neither did he know anything of the three bills put into his hand, drawn upon Hobbs and Co., without any drawer's name attached. He never heard of Whitehall Court until the case was last before this court in 1893. He was out of England at the date of some of the bills, in Canada. In 1888 Granville Wright gave him £100, because he went security for Wright, he signed a paper, but witness did not know what the paper was about, nor for what amount he went security. He certainly never knew that he signed the bills, and the document he signed was not like the bills. He paid the £100 into Henry S. King and Co.'s Bank, Cornhill. As soon as the facts came out in that court, in 1893, he re-committed the money to the official receiver in cross-examination, witness did not know. He never had any transactions with him.—Did you sign a document, pocket the cheque for £100, and get the indemnity all at the same time?—Witness: Oh, no. (Laughter in which the prisoner heartily joined.) Mr. Wright did pocket the cheque for me; he sold my property and stock.—Mr. H. C. Nettleton, a cashier in the employment of Messrs. H. S. King and Co., proved that on Jan. 18, 1889, he sent £100 to the prisoner. A discussion ensued as to the adjournment, the magistrate deciding to go on from day to day.—Mr. O'Connor said such an arrangement was unfair to his client.—The Magistrate said it was certainly to the interest of the prisoner; if it had been otherwise, he should have considered any other proposal.—Adjourned.

WHITEHALL COURT TRANSACTIONS. The hearing was resumed of the charges of conspiracy and fraud preferred against James Spencer Balfour in connection with various building and land societies on Tuesday.—Mr. Frank Sharland was the first witness called. He said in January, 1886, he was a clerk in the employ of the House and Land Investment Trust, and on Jan. 12, 1886, he made a copy of a minute recorded at a board meeting relating to the purchase of the Whitehall Court property. Witness was cross-examined in detail with respect to the draft minute in which alterations of figures had been made, and he admitted that Balfour had not given him any instructions with respect to this minute. He was almost certain after careful examination that he did not make a fair copy of the minute from the draft produced.—By Sir John Bridge: He was positive that the altered figure 5 in the draft was not in his handwriting. The entry in the chairman's minute book produced was in Mr. Balfour's handwriting, but it did not contain on Jan. 12 any reference to the Whitehall Court transaction.—George T. Kentish, of Osborne-road, S.E., said that in January, 1886, he was secretary to J. W. Hobbs and Co., of which company Hobbs was then director, and Henry Granville Wright, solicitor. He was present at a meeting of the directors on Jan. 12, 1886, and the minutes were recorded by him. The minutes were made from the chairman's agenda, and were made at the same minute relating to Whitehall Court, which was entered from a draft handed to him by Mr. Leonard Burns one or two days after the meeting of the board. The draft produced was the one from which he copied. At the time he copied it it had not been altered, except that the sum of £25,000 was altered to £20,000, and £23,500 lower down had been altered to £25,500. The other alterations now observable in the draft must have been made afterwards. In his minute-book a word was struck out, and there were certain interlineations. These were made by him within a few days of the meeting from the instructions of Henry Granville Wright. His impression was that he made the alterations from the draft as altered by Henry Granville Wright. On Jan. 19, 1886, there was another meeting of Hobbs and Co., at which three agreements for the acquisition of Whitehall Court were produced by Granville Wright, and all three were sealed at that meeting. One of these agreements was between Hobbs and Co. and Carr and his assigns, the sum mentioned being £22,500. The second was between Hobbs and Co. and Whitehall Court (Limited), by which the former agreed to pay the latter £25,000 for Whitehall Court. The third agreement was one by which Hobbs and Co. were to pay £20,000 to Greig. The three agreements were sealed at the meeting of Feb. 4, Hobbs and Co. paid £23,000 to H. G. Wright, presumably as part of the £20,000; and £5,000 to Messrs. Golding and Mitchell, on account of the £25,000. Those were the only sums paid on that date. On Feb. 10, as secretary, he received from H. G. Wright a letter from the prisoner, asking you to notice that in consideration of certain arrangements the interest of Mr. C. E. Greig in the agreement entered into between your company and myself on Jan. 12 last is for the time being vested in me, and I must ask that your company do not make any payment to him, or to any other person on his behalf, until after the bills came back from the bank. He remembered Balfour being appointed on March 17, 1886, to represent the House and Land Investment Trust, the Buildings Securities Company, and the Liberator, for the purpose of carrying out the Whitehall Court contract. He was aware that the accused opened an account at the London and General Bank, called the

WHITEHALL CONTRACTS ACCOUNT. and whenever witness was asked for payments under the three agreements he applied to Balfour, who drew cheques on that account for the purpose. He had a good deal of correspondence with the prisoner in 1886 in reference to this matter. Besides the six bills already mentioned, which had the name of the drawer, Greig, subsequently filled in. There was a board meeting of Hobbs and Co. on Jan. 18, 1887, when Wright, the solicitor, was present. At that time £14,000 had been paid out of the £20,000, and the solicitor was then instructed to clear off the bills by paying £5,500, and the amount of £15,000 was paid on May 15, Aug. 10, and Oct. 13. After the meeting he wrote a letter for the purpose of carrying out the decision of

the board. At the time he did not know who was entitled to the balance. On Feb. 1, six bills, each for £216 13s. 4d., were accordingly drawn and accepted by Hobbs and Co. They were handed by him to H. G. Wright, as secretary. On Jan. 22, March 1, and April 14, 1887, he received from Balfour, acting for cheques to meet acceptances of £1,000 each, part of the £20,000. Three of the six bills for £216 13s. 4d. were paid in due course, and were signed in the name of the drawer, Greig. The other three were retained in conformity with the resolution of the board of the Finance Committee, which was passed on the previous day.—On March 18, a cheque for £2,645 4s. 3d., representing the balance of the account, less the discount, was handed to him for endorsement. The bills had no drawer's name upon them.—Arthur Thomson, a tea broker, said his brother was a member of the firm of H. G. Wright, Thomson and Co., to which H. G. Wright formerly belonged. About Feb. 15, 1886,

HE LENT H. G. WRIGHT £1,000, and it was repaid in the course of the next few months, probably he checked on his account.—In answer to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said he had not heard Balfour's name mentioned in connection with the Whitehall Court transaction in 1886.—Henry Sharland, at present a clerk in Smithfield Market, said he was formerly a clerk in the London and General Bank. On May 7, 1886, an account was opened in connection with the Whitehall contract, and Balfour drew upon it down to Sept. 14, 1889. Between that date and Sept. 27 was paid £276,000 paid out of that account. The money paid in came from the Liberator Building Society, the House and Land Investment Trust, and the Buildings Securities Company.—In cross-examination, the witness said there was no understanding between him and the accused as to the way the two accounts were kept.—In answer to Mr. O'Connor, the witness said that James Balfour himself was chairman of the London and General Bank, and all the Balfour companies banked there.—After the evidence of other bank officials, accused was remanded till Wednesday.

CROSS OF THE PROSECUTION. On Wednesday, George Charles Kentish, formerly secretary of Hobbs and Co., was called for cross-examination, but first examined by Mr. O'Connor, that all the sums of £25,000, £23,500, and £20,000 were paid on the Whitehall contracts, some portions by Hobbs and Co., and some by the House and Land Investment Trust.—In reply to Mr. O'Connor, he stated that all he knew in his first connection with these matters in January, 1886, was that a company was being formed to erect a large building on the Embankment. With reference to the draft minute mentioned, as to the terms of the contract, so far as he remembered it never left his possession. He believed the alterations on the draft and the minute book were made at the same time, except as to the figures, which had been changed when he got the draft. He did not remember being told at the time that the words were—Why not put the words "being 10 per cent." which were on the draft, copied on the minutes? I can give no explanation. Upon being pressed further, witness could not account for the discrepancies.—Sir John Bridge remarked that the document was its own evidence. The altered figure of 32 agreed with an unaltered figure in the same document.—Mr. O'Connor: Then that shows the document was so altered in its original drafting.—Sir John Bridge: That is matter for comment and not for the opinion of this witness.—Mr. O'Connor proceeding to question witness as to the confirmation of the minutes as altered at the next meeting of the directors, Sir John Bridge objected to this question. It appeared on the documents themselves, and was not for the witness to speak to. There must be some

LIMITATION TO WASTE OF TIME.—Having no knowledge of Mr. Balfour in the transactions, or did he appear in the matter? Not personally. I only knew of him as the responsible chairman. It was not till after March 18, 1886, that I had any direct communication on the business. After that date communications as to finance of the Whitehall contract were with Mr. Balfour direct, and the transactions on the lines and amounts were accepted by Mr. Burns.—Mr. O'Connor: What I am trying to prove, Sir John, is, that in this matter Mr. Balfour was only acting in an adulatory capacity.—Mr. Matthews: In that we are quite agreed.—Mr. O'Connor: But that you have got to prove.—Sir John Bridge (to Mr. O'Connor): And you have got to prove the contrary. I have no objection to the evidence of the Official Receiver's Office, said he had charge of the investigation of the accounts of the Liberator Building Society, of the House and Land Investment Trust so far as related to this transaction, and to the same extent of the Buildings Securities Company, as well as of Hobbs and Co. and the London and General Bank entirely. He had examined all the documents for the companies relating to the Whitehall Court. He had found reports made by Balfour from time to time of his dealings on Whitehall Court account. These reports were made in triplicate for the three companies, and purported to show the moneys received and expended by Balfour on the Whitehall contract account. He compared the reports with the entries in the accounts of the London and General Bank called the Whitehall Contract Account. Those reports distinguished between the payments to vendors and the payments to Hobbs for building. The moneys purporting to be paid to vendors included architects' charges. The total charged to vendors and architects was £20,195. The reports do not distinguish the amount paid to the architects, but show the payment of the commission of

2 PER CENT. PAYABLE TO BALFOUR. under his agreement as general manager. £2,671 15s. 9d. was entered as so paid to Balfour, and he had traced the items making up this amount in the books of the several companies.—To Sir John Bridge: The minute-book of Hobbs and Co. showed that £20,000 was payable to Greig, and the agreement sealed Jan. 18, 1886. The signing of the agreement on this bill first prompted his inquiry into these matters. But he had been unable to discover any agreement with Greig.—The prosecution having concluded the evidence on these counts, Mr. Matthews asked for a commitment.—Sir John Bridge asked Mr. O'Connor if he had anything to say.—Mr. O'Connor rose to protest against the whole of the proceedings, which he held were illegal until extradited in Argentina had been given.—Sir John Bridge refused to listen to a protest, and explained that he had been requested to deal with each case separately, though there would be no final commitment until the conclusion of the case. It was open to Mr. O'Connor to prove the illegality in the extradition of the prisoner. Sir John Bridge accordingly said that he was prepared

TO COMMIT PRISONER FOR TRIAL. on the three counts at the conclusion of the case.—With regard to the alleged offences under the Bankruptcy Act, Charles L'Enfant was called, and formally proved the date of the receiving order against the prisoner, and the order for the prosecution.—Mr. Spencer Grey, the Official Receiver, was called, and proved that four bills had been made payable to "self," a sum of £500 on Nov. 13, 1892, which was never accounted for.—The balance of the prisoner's bank was about £126, and this came into the estate.—The defendant reserved his defence on this charge,

and, after a futile protest from Mr. O'Connor, Sir John Bridge declared himself ready to commit.—Adjourned.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN A THIRD CASE. James appeared for the sixth day on Thursday. The third charge was gone into. It was that of the third charge, the Buildings Securities Company (Limited), in his capacity of a director, in contravention of Section 81 of the Larceny Act, and with making false entries for that purpose in the books of the company. Before entering upon this charge Mr. Matthews called some formal evidence upon the bankrupt charge dealt with on the previous day.—Herbert Tinson, of Brompton, near Abingdon, said that he and his wife acted as servants of the prisoner in December, 1892. He last saw him on the morning of Dec. 16, 1892, when he left without taking any luggage. He prepared dinner for defendant that evening, but he did not return for it.—Charles Williams, of the bank note department of the Bank of England, then proved the return to the Bank of the five £100 notes previously referred to, four of which were cashed at Buenos Ayres. They bore the signature of "S. Butler, and on one was the stamp of the General Securities Trust.—He said that in 1893 he was secretary to the Buildings Securities Company (Limited), and Mr. Balfour was chairman. He proceeded to give details of a number of financial operations that took place in regard to the Peel Investment Company. Cheques to the value of £7,770 were drawn on Balfour in three months. January, 1891.

IN VIEW OF THE ADVICE of the company, witness asked Mr. Balfour if he would let him have the share certificates in the Peel investment or some voucher which he could produce to the auditors. Mr. Balfour said the share certificates were lodged in Mr. Matthews's safe as security for a loan.—Sir J. Bridge: Did he say to whom the loan was made?—Witness said he understood that the loan was granted to Balfour and Lord Sudley, and the money had been used in part payment of the shares. Witness still pressed for a voucher, and on Feb. 1, 1891, he sent witness a document in which he acknowledged the receipt of the £7,770, on behalf of the company. Subsequent drawings for the same purpose raised the sum to £10,584. Balfour acknowledging receipt by letter requesting witness to credit the profit and loss account with 7½ per cent.—Cross-examined, witness said letters were never placed before directors, only auditors. Balfour ordered him not to report specifically till after the affair was complete. He thought it right to obey. It was customary with the Balfour companies to credit undeveloped estates with interest. The auditors were satisfied with the letters. Mr. Ernest Bromham, solicitor, produced a document stated to be an agreement between Balfour and Co. and Lord Sudley, in which the former agreed to pay £20,000 to Greig as agent for certain persons interested in the sale of Whitehall Court. Witness did not at first wish to give up the document, having a lien upon it for costs, but finally consented to do so.

EVIDENCE OF LORD SUDLEY.—Lord Sudley said he became acquainted with Balfour in April, 1889. They agreed to form a syndicate to purchase land in Kansas. They, together with Balfour's son, had shares to the amount of £174,000, obtained by a loan from Martin's Bank. He sent a share certificate respecting 1,500 shares to the defendant. (The receipt for this was produced.) The money was in payment of the shares and was obtained from Martin's Bank as a loan, the interest being paid by Balfour. The certificate was short time. Balfour drew a cheque for the amount. The loan was obtained in May, 1889, in the joint names of Balfour and himself, and was paid off in July of the same year by a similar amount borrowed from the London and General Bank. The security was promissory notes, and the deposit of the Peer by her or her mother. On Nov. 5, 1889, the loan was again transferred to Martin's Bank. The share certificates remained at the last-named bank as security till September, 1892. Shortly afterwards the shares, five hundred in number, in the name of Balfour's son, were sold, the cheque being paid into Martin's Bank. On May 6, 1890, there was £2,000 payable to Martin's Bank, the whole amount of £21,000 was for the whole amount. When the acceptance matured, witness paid £1,500 to Balfour as his share to meet the acceptance.—Eventually the prisoner was committed for trial on this charge.

A FURTHER REMAND. On Friday, prisoner's counsel said that his client consented in the public interest to commit on documents. The magistrate said every possible facility would be given to the prisoner in preparation of his defence. Prisoner was then formally remanded for a week to avoid commitment to the May sessions.

IMPORTANT MOVE. The legal advisers of Mr. Balfour have issued a subpoena against Lord Kimberley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to produce the extradition warrant against Balfour. The object in seeking the attendance of Lord Kimberley at Bow-street is to ascertain precisely the nature of the charges, whether they are misdeemeanors, crimes, or misdemeanors. His counsel's contention being that only on these charges can Balfour be tried at the Old Bailey or in the Queen's Bench.

QUESTION OF BAIL.

At Bow-street, Mr. H. G. Rooth, instructed by Mr. R. Lomax, solicitor, applied to Sir John Bridge for a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoner. John Carr charged, in connection with other persons, with conspiracy to defraud and with uttering circular notes for the payment of £20,000 on Messrs. Coutts and Co., with intent to defraud. The case has been fully reported.—Mr. Rooth stated that on behalf of Carr they had referred the matter to the police on the ground of their rejection. He asked Sir John to direct the police that they were not in a position to reject the bail, and quoted in support of his application the case of the Queen v. Badger.—Sir John said that that was a case in which the persons were connected with the Charities Commission, and were charged with seditious language. The case in question, however, was one of fraud. He said that the police were justified in refusing to accept the bail offered when the proposed sureties were persons who were more interested in getting a prisoner away than they were in avoiding a payment of £25,000. Rooth urged the neither of the two proposed sureties had ever had a charge made against them. They were responsible persons, and possessed of means.—Insp. Denning said that the police did not feel satisfied as to the sureties.—Michael Isaacs, one of the proposed sureties, stated that he was a fishmonger, living in Fetter Lane, and that he had produced his title to certain property. He knew Carr as a customer.—Richard Bower, the other person objected to, said he was willing to become surety. He was a dealer in articles of vertu and pictures, and the owner of freehold property worth £500. He had known Carr a great many years.—Sir John was finally accepted the two sureties for £500 each.

The Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with Lord Rosebery on board, anchored off Pembroke Dock on Friday.

A conference of Moslems was held on Wednesday at Westminster Town Hall, under the auspices of the Society of Islam of London. Molvi Nasir Uddin Hossain, President of the Society, occupied the chair.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

ANNIE V. ANNELLY.—Wife's petition. Mrs. Annelly said she married respondent on Dec. 24, 1882, at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Subsequent to the marriage the parties went to reside at East Sheen, but from the first the marriage had been unhappy. Respondent had a violent temper, and assaulted her on many occasions. Two or three times he had thrown her down and called her foul names. He had accused her of not keeping respectable hours. When they were living at Led-broke-gardens on one occasion he was absent from home for three days, and from information she received she learnt he had been staying with a woman. He had refused her admission one night, and offered her a sovereign to get a bed elsewhere. She called in the aid of a policeman, and with his assistance she got into her home and went to bed. She finally left the respondent on Aug. 23, 1884.—By Sir F. James: She had called her husband a scoundrel.—Did you say, "If you interfere Col. Downings will give you a thrashing"?—No, I did not.—Did you say you would commit adultery with a crossing-sweeper?—No.—On being pressed by Sir F. James on the point, the petitioner said she was very angry at the time, and could not remember now what she did say.—Sir F. James: Do you mean to say that when you married respondent you did not know who his father and mother were?—Witness: I did not know. My mother wrote to Earl Powis, who was referred to by respondent as his godfather. As a result further inquiries were made, but I do not know the real truth at the present time.—Adjourned.

MINNIE PALMER DIVORCE.—The husband petitioned. Misconduct was alleged with Mr. Jerrard, respondent's manager, and the case had been adjourned. The judge requiring further evidence as to whether there had been collusion in a previous petition, in which Sir W. Rose, Bart., was made co-respondent. Respondent was now called on suborns, and, replying to Mr. Yelverton, petitioner's counsel, said she attended the hearing of the previous suit, but she did not remember any Mr. Maddox. The case was settled. During the suit it was never agreed by her or her mother by her that another co-respondent should be found.—Replying to the judge, she said she did not know of any negotiations between Maddox and her husband for a settlement of the case. She had not spoken to her husband for three years and a half, and her husband had made no communication to her with reference to Jerrard. She believed her husband made a remark after the case was over that Jerrard was the next man he should go for. She received no share of the £200, alluded to at the last hearing, and she had never given any information to her husband or his advisers that led to the present suit.—Mr. Tisson, solicitor, said he negotiated for Rogers in the last suit. Witness did not then know of any possible charge against Jerrard except that Mr. Rogers had mentioned that Mr. Jerrard was a friend of Minnie Palmer. Mr. Hodges told witness he was authorized to negotiate a settlement, and offered £1,000.—Mr. Hodges deposed that he was authorized indirectly to call upon Mr. Tisson on behalf of Sir W. Rose, Mr. Magniac, stockbroker, was the gentleman who interposed. He saw Sir W. Rose once on the subject. Nothing was said about another co-respondent. Sir William said he would be very much obliged if the case could be settled. Witness was authorized to offer £1,000. The offer was not accepted.—The president came to the conclusion that there was no collusion or collusion, and granted a decree nisi with costs. The President added that he would send the papers to the Queen's Proctor on the question of jurisdiction.

THE "UNRULY MEMBER." Mr. Justus Collins, in the Queen's Bench Division, resumed the hearing of the case Boorer v. Hallam. This was a suit in which Miss Boorer, a school board teacher at Hornham, sued Mrs. Hallam, the head mistress, for libel, it being alleged that the defendant, in the hearing of others, said in a manner amounting to publication, that Miss Boorer was "the laziest teacher in the school."—The witness in his defence, did not deny that the words complained of were said, but pleaded justification and privilege.—Verdict for plaintiff, damages £75.

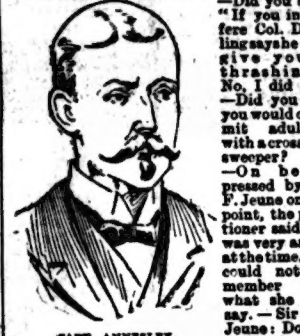
LOVE TRAGEDY AT MAIDSTONE. A tragic affair arising out of a lover's quarrel occurred on Wednesday at Maidstone. A young man named White, inspired by a slight misunderstanding between him and his fiancée, drew a pistol and fired at the girl. The bullet missed its aim, and the assailant immediately turned the weapon on himself and fired, the bullet entering his body. The wounded man was removed to hospital.

MR. J. B. HOWARD, LESSEE OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE, EDINBURGH, DIED ON THURSDAY, after an illness of two weeks' duration. The Exchange Telegraph Company understands that an application will be made to try Oscar Wilde separately from Taylor. Mr. Justice Wills will attend at the Old Bailey on Monday to hear the arguments of counsel. Mr. Henry Irving presided over a large meeting at Paddington Vestry Hall, called for the purpose of raising a memorial to Mrs. Siddons. The vestry have accorded a position for a life-size statue of the actress on Paddington Green.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, Col. Mitchell asked the Lord Chief Justice for certain documents held by Henry Chance, Treasury solicitor, and Sir R. Thompson, of the War Office. The Lord Chief Justice, though desiring to treat the colonel as kindly as possible, did not see his right to the documents.



MRS. ANNELLY.



CAPT. ANNELLY.

LAST WEEK'S LAW AND POLICE.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—In the Queen's Bench Division, Mrs. A. Sparham brought an action against John Pinchbeck to recover the sum of £200 on a promissory note. The plaintiff is the daughter, sole executrix, and trustee of the late James Pinchbeck, a manufacturer of gas meters, carrying on business in Smith-street, Clerkenwell, and residing in Woodstock-road, Finsbury Park. His death took place in Oct., 1892. By his will, dated April, 1892, he left to the defendant, who is his son, his business premises, and the residue of his estate, and he paid £200 to the residue in respect of finished stock. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant took the gift under the will and gave the promissory note in dispute, but now said that he was not liable to pay it. Plaintiff's counsel contended that Mrs. Sparham was entitled to recover, and that there was really no defence. For the defendant, it was argued that the promissory note was given under protest with the intention that when it became due the case would be fought. As there was no finished stock when the father died the condition did not attach. Evidence having been given, his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs.

THE INFANT STOCKBROKER.—The case of Sydney Crombie, otherwise Beauclerk, formerly known as the infant stockbroker, was heard before Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. The question before the court was the ownership of certain outside stockbroker businesses which had been conducted in various names. Judgment reserved.

Bow-street.
ATTEMPTED MURDER IN EUSTON ROAD.—Thos. Cummings, 56, farmer and army pensioner, was charged on remand with attempting to murder Frances Ellen Gerrard, by putting her throat with a razor, and further with attempting to commit suicide. Prisoner was formerly a lodger at the house of the late husband of the prosecutrix, and she subsequently lived with him. Early this year she left him and married Henry Gerrard, her present husband. Prisoner tried to induce her to live with him again, and wrote her threatening and insulting letters. On April 25 it was alleged she met the accused in Euston-gardens, when he said, "I've got you now, and you shan't get away. I'll cut your throat." He got her head under his arm, and hacked her with what she believed to be a razor. She put up her arms to protect herself and was severely cut on both arms. Edward Reiss deposed that on the evening of April 25 he was in Euston-gardens, and noticed prisoner and prosecutrix talking, and the prisoner got the prosecutrix's head under his arm. He pushed something into her neck. Witness afterwards saw the accused cut his own throat. Witness then went for a policeman. Henry Hawes said that hearing screams of "Murder," he went in the direction from which the proceeding came. He saw prisoner and prosecutrix struggling. The accused afterwards cut the woman with a razor. Prisoner then drew the razor across his own throat. Henry Gerrard, husband of the prosecutrix, deposed to prisoner calling at his house about a fortnight previous to the date of the alleged attempted murder, and to using threats against prisoner, and the effect that he would cut both his wife and her sister's throats. P. C. Harcourt said he was called by the witness Reiss and took the prisoner to the hospital. On the way there accused said, "I meant to settle her and myself too; you don't know as much as I do, and if I get hold of her I will do for her yet." Medical evidence having been given, the accused was committed for trial.

Marlybone.
A STOCKBROKER AND HIS REVOLVER.—James Mathie, 38, stockbroker, Russell-road, Kensington, was charged with having a revolver in his possession at Kibbourn. Jas. Lock, omnibus conductor, said the accused got on to the top of his bus at Chapel-street, Edgware-road, to go to Kibbourn. At that time he did not notice that the prisoner was so "far gone"—he had carried people much worse than he. When witness went on to the top of the bus to collect the fares, the prisoner handed him a halfpenny in payment of his fare. He was told that the minimum fare was one penny, and he was asked where he wanted to go to. The prisoner then handed him another halfpenny, and said he should go as far as he liked. When the bus arrived at Sutherland Avenue a gentleman on the top complained that the prisoner had a revolver and was playing about with it. Witness went up to the prisoner and asked what he had about him, and he replied, "Nothing." Witness then demanded that he should give up the revolver, but he refused to do so. P. C. 119 said he was called to the prisoner, and with some difficulty got him down from the bus on to the road. Although the prisoner had previously denied having a revolver witness found one in his hand and took it from him. When asked what he had in his hand, he replied with the revolver he replied, "Do for her." Mr. Plowden: Was there a "her" there? The witness replied that there was not. The prisoner was a widower. Although the six-chambered revolver was unloaded he had 50 cartridges in his pocket. As the revolver was not loaded prisoner was discharged.

A LADY SHOT.—Marguerite Lemon, 36, married, who refused to be married, was charged with stealing four hundred snooks, worth 14s. 2d., the property of John Lewis and Company, drapers, Holles-street. She was also charged with being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of Indian art goods, tapestry, &c. The evidence was that the prisoner was in the prosecutor's shop and attracted attention by the bulky appearance of the skirt of her dress. She was watched and was seen to roll up two snooks and put them into her pocket. The shopkeeper, Walter Cryer, was communicated with, and he stopped her as she was leaving the shop. A constable was sent for, but before one arrived she made her way into the street, and ran towards Cavendish-square. There she was stopped by P. C. 300 D. She fell down and begged to be let go. She also made a rambling statement about her boy having been injured and killed. At that moment Det.-sergt. Barton arrived, and took possession of a handbag she was carrying, containing a large number of white handkerchiefs and other property. At the police-station the female searcher found that she had four hundred snooks, 21 doz. pocket handkerchiefs, and other things in the skirt of her dress. The prisoner asked the searcher to keep it quiet, as the articles were for the children of a coachman. Other witnesses gave evidence showing that the articles found in her possession belonged to Messrs. Peter Robinson, Snookbinder, Arden-hill and Bykerhill, and other firms. While under arrest, the prisoner was seen by a medical man, who reported her to be a person of weak intellect. Mr. Palmer, for the defence, said his client's husband was in South Africa, and she was in a very delicate state of health, in fact, her mind was affected. Committed for trial; bail allowed.

Clerkenwell.
COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Alfred David, an elderly man, and Mary Ann Crow, much his junior, were charged with being in possession of articles used in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, and also of 16 counterfeit shillings.

Det.-sergt. Nicholls, G. Division, said the movements of the prisoners had been watched for some time. On the previous afternoon he, with other officers, went to Jerusalem-court, St. John-square, and saw the female prisoner sitting on the door-step of No. 11. On noticing her approach she called to some one, and went out. After a short time she returned, and found the back door locked. Crow said it was her private room, and they should not enter. The door was accordingly forced, and the male prisoner was arrested in the room. The result of a search was the discovery of moulds, metal, acids, and other material used in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, together with 16 counterfeit shillings. Crow said he said he knew nothing at all about the things, and had only let the man go to his room to sleep. When asked why she called out on seeing the constables, she said she thought they were School Board officers. Remanded.

HOUSEBREAKING.—George King, 31, of Garden-row, Lambeth, was charged with breaking and entering a house in Great South-wood, and stealing a quantity of tools and clothing, value 27s. the property of W. Colley. When the manager of the place, in which printing business is carried on, entered the house on Friday morning he saw that some one had evidently been there, and on looking about he missed a number of articles. Information was given to the police and Insp. G. Division, examined the house. He found that an entry had been effected by a back window, which could be reached from an adjoining lodging-house. The same afternoon prisoner was arrested in St. George's Circus by Det.-sergt. Crowland, M. Division, wheeling a barrow which was found to be loaded with the stolen property. Committed for trial.

Thames.
MOTHER AND SON.—A respectably-dressed woman asked Mr. Kennedy, respecting her son, who she said, had been conducting himself strangely of late. He had recently been discharged from the Army, and applicant thought he was not quite right in his mind. The son stepped forward, and addressing the magistrate, said, "I think my mother is a bit 'upstairs' (pointing to his head); in fact, she is 'baldy.' Look at her hair!—Mr. Kennedy told the mother if she thought her son was not quite right in his head she had better see a relieving officer.

Result of HIRN RENTS.—Mary Flynn, 40, was charged with assaulting Kate Lane, of Whitehorn-place, Wapping. Prosecutrix said defendant lived in the same room, and that morning a dispute arose about some work. Defendant was bad, but she got up, picked up a plate and struck witness on the head with it. She also tore prosecutrix's face with a piece of the broken plate. Witness admitted having struck the defendant, but not before she was assaulted. Three women, a man, and a boy slept in the room. Mr. Kennedy: That is a very disgusting state of affairs; it is most indecent. How long have you five lived in this room? Witness: For months now. Mr. Kennedy: That directed the attention of the sanitary department to St. George's should be directed to the matter, and added that the evidence showed a most revolting state of affairs. Bound over to keep the peace.

Worship-street.
ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Kate Marshall, a woman who looked 50 years old, but who said she was only 38, was charged with attempting to murder Christopher Hayes, by stabbing him in the face, neck, and ear, in the Britannia beer-house, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The prisoner is a well-known character at this court, where for years she has made frequent appearances for drunkenness. More recently she has been of a quieter disposition. The man she is now charged with wounding is also well known, the police stating that the couple have long cohabited together. Indeed, the prisoner states that she took up with Hayes when she was only 14 years old. They lived in the common lodging houses of Spitalfields, and each has been charged with violence to the other in the course of their career. Little evidence was given of the charge now made against the prisoner, the man being, it was stated, in hospital, and unable to attend. The statement of the constable in the case, Masterman 104 II, showed that he saw the man in the street bleeding from wounds in the face and neck, conveyed him to the station, where he was attended by Dr. Phillips, surgeon to the H Division of police, and subsequently removed to the hospital. The prisoner when arrested said that she had done it with her bonnet pin, but a knife was picked up in the beerhouse in which the affair occurred, and that was said to have been the weapon used, whilst there were two witnesses to her having threatened the man's life. Remanded.

West London.
ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Bor. Herbert Hicks, 14, Mabel-road, Fulham, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. P. C. 216 T said that on Friday night he was in St. Thomas's-road when he was informed that a boy had cut his throat. At the same time the prisoner came along, and seeing blood on his throat witness questioned him. The lad said he had cut his throat. Witness asked him the reason, and he said he was angry with his father. Mr. Curtis Bennett (to the boy): What is your father? The prisoner (crying): A clerk. He does not "hide" me in a proper way. He uses his fist. The father said he found the boy had not been attending St. Matthias's School in Warwick-road as he should have done, but he promised not to punish him if he told the truth. When he returned home on Friday his son had gone against his father's instructions. He also stated that the boy was not punished. Remanded for inquiry.

GROSS CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—William Read, a milkman, living in Cross-road, Fulham, was re-examined on a charge of cruelly ill-treating a horse. Accused was seen thrashing the horse with a whip in Victoria-road, and on being stopped by a constable the animal was found to be in a mangled state, with a number of wounds about its body. Mr. A. Moore, a veterinary surgeon, said he examined the horse and found it in a shocking state. The animal was killed, and he then found the body covered with bruises of old standing. The prisoner, in answer to the magistrate, said that he took the horse out contrary to his master's orders. Fourteen days.

North London.
SCENE IN COURT.—A young woman, a trained nurse, informed Mr. Lane that her husband had disappeared an argument they had. He had given his written consent to her living with a gentleman, and had promised never to tell anybody. Now he had "turned round," and was telling all his doctors and others by whom she was employed, and consequently she was losing her means of livelihood. Mr. Lane: Well, if the extraordinary state of affairs, as narrated in this document, is correct, then I wonder what people do not care to have you in their houses. Applicant: Can I have a separation or divorce from my husband? Mr. Lane: No, you cannot. This document is altogether illegal, and as your husband has condoned all that has happened, neither of you could get redress in the Divorce Court. Applicant: But the other gentleman has promised to marry me, and my husband has threatened to murder me. Con-

siderable commotion was caused at this point by a man screaming and kicking. He turned out to be the applicant's husband, and he was in an epileptic fit. A number of policemen carried him out of court, but it was some time before he could be covered. Mr. Lane said the woman could have been put in the hospital for her threats, and the husband might be bound over to keep the peace. A more extraordinary agreement than that to which the husband and wife had come to he had never heard of.

South-Western.
A FORGOTTEN WIFE.—James Walker, 38, dustman, living in Henry-street, Battersea, was charged on remand with violently assaulting his wife. Prosecutrix alleged that her husband struck her on the head with a soup plate, which produced a severe laceration of the scalp, and that he had a serious wound on the left side of the head, one of the arteries being severed. She had lost a large quantity of blood, and was considered at one time to be in considerable danger. The wife, who was now progressing favourably, made an appeal to the magistrate to discharge her husband. She stated that she was a good housewife, and that she was a good husband when she did not annoy him. Ordered to be of good behaviour for six months.

Lambeth.
BURGLARIES AT CAMBERWELL.—James Williams, 23, printer, and Henry Evans, 21, labourer, were charged with being concerned together in breaking into 19, Peckham-road, and stealing a pair of boots and a silver spoon, the property of Richard Tilling. The prosecutor, a jobmaster, stated that he was in the morning at 10 o'clock, and he saw a light in the window and heard a door open and saw the reflection of a light in the basement. Witness called out, and the light was extinguished, and he then heard a shuffling of feet. He opened the street door and asked a passer by to fetch a constable. An officer came up, and in company with witness searched the front garden. The constable was just over the wall, and the other ran off. Witness followed and saw the man stopped by a constable. The kitchen window was found to be wide open, and a pair of boots and two coats were discovered under a bush. At the station witness saw a silver spoon belonging to him taken from a box by the constable. He saw that one of the men, had been previously convicted. Committed for trial. The prisoners were then further charged with being concerned together in breaking into 39, Benhill-road, Camberwell, and stealing a coat and other small articles, the property of Joseph Cracknell, a constable. Committed for trial upon this charge also.

Westminster.
MORE BETTING.—Thos. Watts and Bobt. Bovan, known respectively as book-maker's clerk and bookmaker, were charged with causing an obstruction by street betting. Prisoners were seen conversing with a number of Chelsea boys, of 12 or 14 years of age, and slips of paper were passed. The police further stated that the prisoner Bovan was fined 25s. at the West London Police Court for a similar offence in April. When Court for a similar offence in April. When searched at the station about 45s. was found on the man. Mr. Sheil fined Watts 25s or a month, and Bovan 40s. or 14 days. Arthur Waller, 46, Limerston-street, Chelsea, was also similarly charged. A large number of betting papers, and just over £40 in gold and silver were found on him. Fined 40s. William Thomas, 49, Somerset-square, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers and a pair of boots, the property of the guardians. Prisoner took his discharge from the workhouse some few days ago, but on being re-admitted shortly afterwards new trousers and boots, bearing the stamp of the house, were found in the bundle of clothes he carried. He was charged with the offence, and when questioned as to how he became possessed of them, he declared that the master gave them to him some 18 months ago, and that he had been in and out of the workhouse 20 times with them. Prisoner now repeated this statement to the magistrate, but Mr. Badcock, the prosecutor, declined to deal with a jury. Mr. Sheil committed him for trial.

EARLY BETTING.—Henry Hawley, 33, and Frank Hall, 53, gas stokers, were charged with assembling, with 10 others not in custody, for the purpose of betting. Thompson, a plain clothes officer of the B Division, said about 6 o'clock that morning he saw the prisoner Hawley receiving slips of paper from a number of men as they were leaving the gas factory at Lupus-street, Piccadilly. After collecting a certain number he proceeded to an adjacent public-house and handed them over to a bookmaker there. This performance was repeated, and when Hawley had rejoined Hall, witness, assisted by another officer, took them into custody. When taken to the police station, the prisoners substantiated this evidence, and added that when he took Hawley into custody the latter exclaimed, "It's a pity we can't bet 6d. or 1s. if we want to, without being interfered with by you." Mr. Coots, chief clerk at the Lupus-street gas factory, said he paid the men about 6 o'clock that morning, and thought he knew the prisoners. He was charged with the offence, and he made a mistake when he was 18, and did not believe they were betting men. The money found on them was that which he had paid them. It was suggested for the defence by the prisoners' foreman that the slips were collected for a cricket club which was being formed among the men, but Mr. Sheil pointed out that this was Hawley to the constable. The magistrate added that perhaps there was no moral harm in betting beyond the fact that people often lost more money than they could afford, and it was prohibited in the streets. Hawley was fined 20s. or 14 days; Hall was discharged.

Stratford.
SEQUEL TO A BASTARD MARRIAGE.—Peter Dromond, of Moorfield-street, East Ham, was charged on remand with assaulting his wife. The prosecutrix, who was too ill to attend on the last occasion, said that on the 1st inst. her husband came home the worse for drink. While she was in the yard hanging out some linen he cut the line, causing the clothes to fall in the dirt. She asked her neighbours to put the clothes on their lines, and her husband then picked up a stone and tried to hit her with it. She endeavoured to get away, but he caught her by the throat and pushed her against the fence, holding her there till the fence broke, when they both fell. While on the ground he tried to kick her, but the neighbours interfered, and he left her. Witness's back was injured, and she was still under the doctor's care. She married the man when she was 18, and had had six children. She had had a most unhappy life. Prisoner had broken her nose, and had ill-treated her in other ways. Prisoner was fined 40s. and costs. The bench also granted an order of judicial separation, allowing the wife 15s. towards the maintenance of herself and children.

Greenwich.
THE DEVIL PUT IT INTO HIS HEAD.—Thos. Bennett, 43, stoveholder, Church-street, Deptford, was charged with stealing 42 and a pocket book, the property of Arthur Kenney, seaman, Cardiff. The prisoner was taken to the police station on Friday. He met the prisoner and they had a drink together, and

then the prisoner carried his bag to New Cross Station, where he stole from his pocket a book containing 22s. with which he ran off. Mr. Kenney, a harness maker, Evelyn-road, Newstead, said he followed the prisoner in a trap and overtook him in Evelyn-street, Deptford, where he was arrested with the stolen property in his possession. It was stated that the prosecutor was very drunk. The prisoner said he had been drinking, and the devil must have put it into his head to take the pocket book. Six weeks.

TRADESMAN.—Edward Thompson, 19, music hall singer, was charged, on a warrant, with obtaining goods by false pretences from E. J. Campion, outfitter, Lea Bridge. The prosecutor said he knew the prisoner as servant to Mr. F. Craig, as he had been to the shop before. On March 30 the prisoner went for two overcoats, saying he had been sent by Mr. Craig, who was a lodger at Northampton, and that if he had a Norfolk suit and a pair of stockings he might send them as well. Witness let him have the goods and afterwards learned that Mr. Craig had discharged the prisoner about a week previously. Det. Barnett said he arrested the prisoner at St. Albans. The prisoner said Mr. Craig brought him from America to work for him, and he also passed as his brother. He was willing to pay for the goods. Remanded.

INQUESTS.
A DANGEROUS SPOT.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of Albert W. Hall, 15, of Acorn-street, Camberwell. The evidence showed that the deceased, who was employed in the tea trade, was taken to a public house in the morning at 10 o'clock, and he was going to sit on the top of a post by the water's edge at Brook's Wharf. He was warned not to do so, but paid no heed, and almost immediately afterwards fell into the river. He sank at once, but a waterman, named Terror, brought the body to the surface with the drag in about three minutes. He was then taken on shore, where artificial respiration was used, and he was brought round. Terror stated that boys were caught falling in the river along the water-side. Last year he rescued six drowning boys near the spot, and two the previous year. He had also saved another boy the previous day. The coroner said he deserved great praise. A watchman, named McGuire, said when the deceased was brought on shore the bystanders said he was injured, but he was brought round, and at once artificial respiration, "pumping" the deceased for three-quarters of an hour, at the end of which time he showed signs of life, and was then taken to the hospital. Witness added that it was an everyday occurrence almost for lads playing on the water-side to fall into the Thames. If they told them to keep away they only swore at them and called them names. Insp. Watson said he had told all they could in the neighbourhood to prevent these accidents, three constables being kept on duty for the purpose during the dinner-hour in the summer months. Medical evidence showed that the deceased died next day from congestion of the lungs and brain, the result of immersion. Accidental death.

KILLED BY ULcers.—Mr. Drew held an inquest on the body of Annie Harvey, 47, widow of a carpenter, late of Markham-street, Chelsea. Joseph Fowles, Brampton-street, said he had known the deceased for some years. She had been a widow 33 years, formerly residing at St. Thomas-street, Borough. She used occasionally to work as a nurse. He knew she suffered from some internal complaint, and he was informed that whilst getting out of bed on the 3rd inst. she slipped and injured her side. He saw her lying in the presence of a doctor. Deceased, who had a son living at Sheffield, had everything she wanted. Mary Goldie said she occasionally worked for the deceased, and knew she suffered from internal hemorrhage. Dr. Erskine said he had attended deceased for the hemorrhage. She vomited a lot of blood, and on Tuesday was much worse. In the stomach he found ulcers, and he was unable to remove from the stomach and vomiting from the ulcers in the stomach. Verdict accordingly.

CHILD'S DEATH.—Mr. Drew held an inquest on the body of Benjamin Short, 3, son of a plumber, of King's-road, Chelsea. The mother said her child had been poorly from birth, but was apparently well when left with a Mrs. Collins, at Ewell-road, Putney, on Wednesday. On Thursday it had some tapiooca pudding for dinner, and afterwards was sick and had a fever. The next night it was taken home and the next morning becoming unconscious, a doctor was called in, and he pronounced life to be extinct. The boy was insured for £4. Dr. Carey attributed death to asphyxia from an attack of congestion of the lungs. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL FIRE AT WALTHAM ABBEY.—Mr. Lewis held an inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Owen Christie, who was burned to death in a stable at Avey Farm, Waltham, on Wednesday. Another man named Levick was also seriously burned, and now lies in the Edmonstone Infirmary. Two other men who were in the stable at the time had narrow escapes. When the body of the deceased was found it was almost unrecognisable, and was charred almost to a cinder. The bones of the legs were discovered lying across a burnt beam. Charles Chapman, labourer, deposed that he was in the employ of Mr. Cole, of Avey Farm. Witness slept in the loft, and a man named Levick slept in the calves' pen. Witness went to bed about 9.30 p.m. on Tuesday night, but saw nothing of the deceased or Levick, neither did he hear anyone go into the loft. Early on the following morning he found the place full of smoke. He shouted out "Fire," and made the best of his way out. Directly he got outside he saw flames issuing from the doorway of the old cow house, which adjoined the stable. Witness then assisted to get the horses and the calves out. He afterwards saw Levick, who was better known as "Norfolk Jack," helping to extinguish the fire. Strange men, besides those in the employ of Mr. Cole, often slept in the stables. George Clayton said he had no home, and "dozed" about the country anywhere. For three weeks past he had been working for Mr. Cole, and had slept in the loft by his permission. Witness went to bed at 11.30 on Tuesday night, having had "two or three pints" up in the town. He was aroused by Chapman shaking him, and saying, "Get up, the place is all on fire." In the morning witness found the body of the deceased lying in a gate post. When witness touched the body it nearly fell to pieces. P. C. 295 N said that on Wednesday morning, at 3 a.m., he was on duty in Angel-lane, when he met Levick, alias "Norfolk Jack," staggering along the road, evidently recovering from the effects of drink. He was then within about 300 yards of the farm. Witness knew that the man did not smoke, and he was not disorderly, so witness would not be just in detaining him. The inquiry was adjourned.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Braxton Hicks held an inquest on the body of John Wade, 60, of Belvedere-crescent, York-road, Lambeth. The evidence of the brother and Mrs. Stratford, the landlady, went to show that the deceased was in the employ of Mr. Wade, of Ogilby-street, Marylebone. During the past six years he had been a great sufferer from sciatica. About seven months ago, while crossing Westminster Bridge-road,

he was knocked down by a pair of horses and the wheels of an omnibus passed over him. His brain became affected, and at times he appeared as if he did not know what he was doing. On Tuesday he was found lying on the bed, with a bottle of poison by his side. The coroner read the following letter:—"Dear Brother and Sister Ann, I hope you will not be angry on account of what I am about to do. The fact is, I can't stand my sciatica any longer. I am in awful pain with sciatica. I started off to work, but was overtaken with terrible pains, and was compelled to have a cab home as I could not walk. I have made up my mind to take poison to get out of my torture, for no one can imagine the awful pain I am in. I suppose there will be an inquest on this unlucky body—then let the doctors have the carcass to practice on—perhaps they may learn something from my sufferings, so they may ease the pain of some other poor wretch who is afflicted in the same way. You can share the money from my club. I owe one week's rent, due on Thursday. I hope you will pay my landlady. Signed, JOHN WADE." Dr. Richardson, Waterloo-road, proved that death was due to carbolic poisoning. Suicide while of unsound mind.

WHO WAS HE?—Mr. Baxter held an inquiry respecting the death of a man unknown whose body was found floating in the Regent's Canal on Thursday last. There was no evidence forthcoming as to how he got into the water, and the jury returned an open verdict. P. C. 145 K deposed that he searched the clothing and found a seaman's discharge, dated 30th April, from the St. Lancaster Castle, a bank-book showing deposits of £35, £20 of which was paid in on May 3. Both these documents were in the name of David Buckley, a native of Courtmastery. His description was as follows:—Aged about 40 years, length 5ft. 8in., complexion and hair dark, eyes brown, slight brown moustache and whiskers, nose dark, dark brown striped jacket, suit, red and white striped flannel shirt, brown merino pants and socks, laced boots, and a brown skull cap. On the person 34s. was found. The body lies in Bromley mortuary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Wood held an inquest on the body of Ann Elizabeth Hemlock, 52, widow, of Lower-road, Deptford. Elizabeth Hemlock said deceased was her sister and lived with her. On Wednesday deceased was in her usual health and retired to rest about 10.30 p.m. A quarter of an hour afterwards, in passing her bedroom door, said, "Good night, Ann," but receiving no reply, entered the bedroom and found her sister lying dead on the floor fully dressed. Dr. Fisher said the cause of death was asphyxia from failure of the heart's action from fatty degeneration. Verdict accordingly.

CARDINAL WOLSEY'S HOUSE.
Our sketch represents Most House, Head stone, near Harrow, a former residence of Cardinal Wolsey. Harrow has a history full of antiquarian interest, and the record of



Most House. This is not its least attractive feature. In this venerable building, still quite easy of access to the pedestrian Thomas a Becket held state when Wolsey was rector of the parish. Oliver Cromwell is also understood to have been at one time tenant of the house.

CHISWICK SERVANT AND CHILD
Inquest at Verdict.
Dr. Gordon Hogg held an inquiry on Monday as to the death of the newly-born male child of Henrietta Sheppard, aged 17 years, a housemaid in the service of Mr. J. W. Fuller, the well-known brewer, of Griffin House Brewery, Chiswick. The mother of the child was seen by the girl on Thursday, and cautioning her when she said that the child fell on the floor. It did not move or cry, and thinking it was dead she put it in the boiler or scullery. Dr. Carr-Smith stated that death was due to syncope from loss of blood. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull, the result of the fall. The coroner said it was for the police to take any further action if they wished.

The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the performance of "John-a-Dreams" at the Haymarket Theatre last week.

A bricklayer, working at Herne Hill, on Saturday fell from a scaffold and sustained severe injuries.

A farmer named Taylor, who recently came into £11,000, which he has dissipated, was charged before the Cheltenham magistrates last week with wandering about in an unsteady state of mind, and was remanded to be sent to a suitable home.

Princess Victor of Hohenlohe presided on Saturday afternoon at an entertainment and today afternoon at an entertainment and competition held at the Clifden Institute for Working Girls, Fairfield-road. The affair was initiated by Messrs Bryant and May.

A disastrous fire, involving the death of a child and serious injuries to three persons, occurred in Sheffield at the house of Arthur Hoyland, Button-lane. The outbreak was occasioned by the upsetting of a paraffin lamp. Harriet Hoyland, daughter of the owner, died soon after admission to the hospital, and the wife was reported last week to be in a very critical condition.

An inquest was held last week at Chalford, near Stroud, on the body of Albert Matthews, 35, who was found dead in a well opposite to his house. On that day the deceased was the worse for drink, and upon a neighbour going to the well for water the body of the unfortunate man was discovered at the bottom. The well level was 10ft. deep, and was not protected. Verdict, accidental death.

Last week, in Stangate-street, Lambeth Palace-road, while two little girls and a two-year-old boy, named George Anston, whose parents live in Boniface-street, Westminster Bridge-road, were crossing the road opposite the Eagle Tavern when a van caught Anston, badly injured, and had to be taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.

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TWEEDS,
34s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 49s. 6d.,
54s. 6d.

MADE TO MEASURE AT SAME PRICES.
THE ABOVE WILL BE FOUND THE
BEST VALUE AND STYLE IN LONDON.

GENTLEMEN'S BLUE SERGE
SUITS,
SUPERIOR AND DURABLE, LATEST STYLE,
21s., 24s. 6d., 29s. 6d., 39s. 6d.,
IN NEW ROUGH-FINISH BLACK ORNIVETS,
29s. 6d., 34s. 6d., 39s. 6d.,
49s. 6d.

MADE TO MEASURE AT SIMILAR PRICES.
SEVEN CENTS UNDER USUAL LONDON PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE LEAD-
ING LINES ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
IN GOOD DURABLE TWEEDS,
WELL CUT AND MADE,
4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., 6s. 11d., per pair.

GENTLEMEN'S TROUSERS,
IN SUPERIOR TWEEDS AND CASHMERE,
EQUAL TO BESPOKE,
8s. 11d. and 10s. 9d. per pair.
MADE TO MEASURE AT SAME PRICES.
25 PER CENT. UNDER USUAL LONDON PRICES.

MORNING COATS AND VESTS,
SUPERIOR READY-MADE, EQUAL TO BESPOKE,
IN BLACK DIAGONALS, SERGES, ORNIVETS, &c.,
19s. 11d., 24s. 6d., 29s. 6d.,
34s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 49s. 6d.

MADE TO MEASURE.
29s. 6d., 35s. 6d., 39s. 6d.,
44s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 59s. 6d.

The above will be found the best value and style in London,
and at least 25 per cent. under usual London prices.

GENTLEMEN'S FROCK COATS
AND VESTS,
SUPERIOR READY-MADE, EQUAL TO BESPOKE,
GOODS,
BLACK DIAGONALS, ORNIVETS, SERGES,
VIOLINA, &c.,
29s. 6d., 39s. 6d., 49s. 6d.,
57s. 6d.

MADE TO MEASURE IN BEST STYLE.
39s. 6d., 44s. 6d., 49s. 6d.,
55s. 6d., 59s. 6d., 64s. 6d.

The above will be found best value and style in London,
CHARLES BAKER AND CO.'S STORES.

YOUTHS' TROUSER SUITS,
THOROUGHLY WELL MADE, AND LINED AND CUT
IN LATEST STYLE,
8s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 11d., 14s. 11d.,
16s. 11d., 19s. 11d., 22s. 6d., 27s. 6d.

C. B. and Co. keep one of the Largest and Best Assorted
Stocks of YOUTH'S CLOTHING in the World.

YOUTHS' AND JUVENILE CLOTHING
IN THE WORLD,
And the Value, Style, and Workmanship cannot be surpassed.

YOUTHS' ETON SUITS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE WEAR,
QUITS EQUAL QUALITY, STYLE, TO THOSE MADE
SPECIALITY TO MEASURE.

Kept in three qualities, prices varying according to size.
No. 1 Range, price from 17s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.
No. 2 Range, price from 25s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.
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GREY HAIRLINE TROUSERS,
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,
6s. 11d. to 14s. 11d.

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS,
IN DURABLE TWEEDS,
5s. 11d., 8s. 11d., and 11s. 9d.

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

Seven persons committed suicide in the metropolis last week.

Last week's births in London numbered 2,542; the deaths were 1,388.

Herodotus says that Croesus was the first ruler to order gold coins to be made.

Ten editors are members of the English Parliament.

A Spanish paper in the Pyrenees regularly suspends publication in hot weather.

The rare operation of amputation at the hip was recently performed at Cincinnati.

The River Rhine flows at three times the rate of the Thames.

The crown worn by Queen Victoria weighs 60 ounces.

The population of the German empire is increasing at the rate of 300,000 a year.

Eleven infants under one year of age were last week asphyxiated in London while in bed with their parents.

Up to the present time the Necropolis Company, the biggest undertakers in England, have buried 128,000 bodies.

In the Bank of England 60 folio volumes or ledgers are filled daily with writing in keeping the accounts.

In three of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

It is claimed that Lake Erie produces more fish to the square mile than any other body of water in the world.

In 1893 15,133,351 bushels of buck-wheat were raised, and made into meal, and made into cake to be daily served with butter.

Endeavourers are now being made in England to establish the Sabbath year, one year's rest in seven, for school teachers.

The new photograph of the heavens which is being prepared by Messrs. Berlin, and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars.

The nearest approach to the north pole was on May 13, 1892, when Lieut. Lockwood stood within 36 miles of that coveted spot.

The Queen has signified her intention of again taking her box for the royal Italian opera season at Covent Garden.

In London the deaths from diphtheria, which had been 30, 27, and 29 in the preceding three weeks, rose last week to 33, and exceeded the corrected average by nine.

The Princess of Wales has a tea service consisting of 60 pieces, and every piece has upon it a photograph taken by the princess in Scotland.

Prof. Helmholtz's library has been bought by direction of Chancellor von Hohenlohe for the Imperial Institute of Technical Physics in Berlin.

President Faure of France, to the great joy of the troops, has decided to take part in the manoeuvres next September. He has already rented a house in the neighbourhood.

Pianists in Munich must close their windows while they are performing. If they neglect to do so, a policeman, or a neighbour, or a pedestrian steps in and warns them.

Lisbon will have a great festival next June to commemorate the 700th anniversary of St. Anthony, of Padua, who was born there in 1195.

When a portion of the brain is removed it seems to be renewed, but whether the substance is true brain tissue or not appears to be undetermined.

Wheat can be grown in the Alps at an elevation of 3,600 feet; in Brazil at 5,000; in the Caucasus at 8,000; in Abyssinia at 10,000; in Peru and Bolivia at 11,000.

The banishment of a horse away from Westminster Bridge-road, knocking down a lad 16 years old, who died before reaching the hospital.

People will because the eye must be kept clean and moist, and by the action of the eyelids the fluid secreted by the glands of the eyes is spread equally over the surface of the globe.

From Venice comes the announcement that the bodies in the old Protestant cemetery, where many Americans and Englishmen are buried, are to be removed to the new municipal cemetery.

In order to foster British commerce with Japan the "Futaba Trade Journal" has determined to issue a regular quarterly edition in Japanese and to print and publish it in Japan.

The widow of Richard Wagner is causing much comment by her growing eccentricities. She recently composed five poems in honour of her son Siegfried's five dogs, and recited them at his funeral reception.

The statistics of Russia show that in the last 10 years at least 3,000 persons, accused of petty thefts, have been knouted to death. The Czar has abolished punishment by the knout.

Prof. Young finds by investigation that the sun's light is about as great as the moon's, and therefore, the sky was covered with full moons, they would give but one eighth as much light as the sun.

In 1861 the cold was so severe in eastern Europe that packs of starving wolves entered Vienna, and all the canals of Venice were frozen, and the principal motive for the Nile was blocked by ice boats for a week.

It is stated that a Miss O'Brien, who distinguished herself in the Civil War in America, but is now living in the United Kingdom, is about to try to revive the old earldom of Clare, the late Lady Kimberley having represented a later creation.

Ceres was the first of the asteroids to be discovered, and it was found on the first day of the 19th century. Situated in the midst of the broad gap of space that lies between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, its mean distance from the sun is about 257,000,000 miles.

A Japanese chemist, Jokichi Takamine, has discovered a new method of preparing diastase and some other substances from a plant called Eulomatia oryzae. Diastase is a fermentative agent much more powerful than yeast.

Gen. Sommer, commanding an Austrian brigade in Bosnia, has been experimenting successfully with dogs for war purposes. Several dogs have been sent to carry the mails into the mountainous districts that occupy them two or three hours.

A terrible paraffin lamp fatality is reported from Bolton. A married woman named Duckworth quarrelled with her husband, and in the course of the dispute threw a lighted paraffin lamp at him. It set the corner of the room on fire, and the woman was fearfully burned and died.

Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey is hidden from the outside by a block of old houses. These are to be torn down next summer as a precaution against fire, thus allowing the architecture of the chapel of Henry VII. and the old Chapter House to be seen from that side.

A Blackburn operative named Thomas Bond had been suffering from cancer in the stomach for 12 months, and when his wife went downstairs to make breakfast, he got up, cut his throat with a razor, and hanged himself with a piece of blind-cord to his throat post. He came up and ran over the animal's impromptu leg and broke it. Several thousand people were attracted to the spot, and the street was blocked for some time.

Eventually a butcher as requisitioned, and he killed the animal where it lay in the street. All officers in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry must hereafter learn telegraphy.

Bolivia was thus called in honour of Simon Bolivar.

In 1542 a tanned cowhide in England cost 2s.

The empire of Charlemagne covered about 600,000 square miles.

Gas from bitumen was first made at Woolwich Arsenal in 1868.

Rice is said to be the staple food of nearly one-half of the human race.

Two hundred years ago the skirt of a dress was always called the base.

The American Indians had deities of thunder and storm, of sunshine and shower.

The total number of Christians in Japan is about 100,000.

At the Bombay Zoo the skin of a sea serpent 64 feet long is on exhibition.

Twenty lives lie between the Emperor of Germany and the British throne.

No Sunday newspapers are published in Japan, though there are over 700 printed in the vernacular.

One of the most popular religious books in Japan is "The Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated by Japanese artists.

Turkish and some other Eastern tobaccos are only used as fine-cut, for cigarettes and pipes.

Women have colds in the head less frequently than men because they are not accustomed to heavy head-dresses.

The bird that the mocking bird's larynx are larger in proportion to the size of the bird than those of any other creature.

A cigarette smoker sends into the air about 4,000,000,000 particles of dust at every puff, according to Dr. Aitken's investigations.

Some of the ocean steamers are now constructed so that they can be converted into armed cruisers in 30 hours.

A curious burial custom exists in Assam. All corpses are lowered from the roofs with ropes, it being contrary to the laws of the country to carry a dead body through a door.

Snakes have the singular property of being able to elevate the head and remain without the slightest movement for many minutes at a time.

A marble placed in a kettle prevents the encrusting of the vessel, because the marble attracts the particles of lime and so prevents their adhering to the sides of the kettle.

Prince Bismarck recently said an American that one of his greatest regrets was that he had never had an opportunity of visiting that country.

The preamble of a bill enabling the Mersey Railway Company to use electricity as a motive-power has been passed by a committee of the House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery purchased recently a magnificent necklace, which is said to have once formed part of the French crown jewels, and which cost the Premier something like £20,000.

A fire occurred at the Anaglypta Paper Mill, Darwen, and damage amounting to about £2,000 was done. The fire originated from an unknown cause in the eighth storey of the building.

The voice can be heard to a greater distance through a speaking-tube than through the air, because the sound is confined to the air within the tube, and the tube itself is a good conductor.

The coincidences of light and shade in this world were never more startlingly shown than in the case of the Earl of Arundel, heir to the dukedom of Norfolk, the oldest, proudest, and richest peerage in England, who is deaf, dumb, blind, and an imbecile.

It is said that the history of wheat cultivation in America shows a steady decrease. Fields in the State of New York that formerly produced 20 to 30 bushels an acre now bring from 7 to 12. The falling off is due to lack of proper cultivation.

Lady Cavendish has taken the field as a lecturer against Welsh disestablishment. She was in favour of Irish disestablishment, and is a Home Ruler, but thinks that the case of Wales is in no way analogous to that of Ireland.

Turkey is properly Turkey, "the land of the Turks." It is called the Ottoman Empire from the great Sultan Osman I. The term Sublime Porte, as applied to the Turkish Government, arose from the magnificent gate giving entrance to the imperial palace in Constantinople.

In 1894 all the rivers of North Europe were frozen before Christmas. The Catagat froze, together with a large part of the Baltic. The sea at Venice froze so that during three weeks no boats could be used. The Tiber froze at Rome, and men crossed it on the ice, a thing never known before nor since.

Even artists sometimes fail of that intelligent observation in which they think the general public so much lacking. A picture at the current exhibition of the Society of American Artists was hung upside down at first. It represents a pool of water reflecting an invisible sky and the objects on one bank.

A serious fire broke out in All Hallows College, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical college near Dublin, and before the flames could be extinguished by the city fire brigade, the beautiful chapel attached to the college was completely destroyed. The edifice was one of the most perfect little churches in the diocese.

The fatigue felt after exertion is now usually attributed to the presence, in the muscles, of lactic acid, and of products that result from action. These are principally lactic acid, creatine, and uric acid. Until eliminated from the system they produce, when present in large amounts, malaise, lassitude, a feeling of prostration, and sometimes fever.

An international telephone system to cover all Europe with its network is one of the latest movements to bring the nations into more intimate and more peaceful relations with each other. The cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, and Antwerp are already connected by telephone, and the extension of the lines is a question of only a little time.

The experiment in the United States of making paper stockings and gloves has been going on for some time, and stockings to sell at three cents a pair are proposed. Solidity and durability are given the texture by a sizing bath of potato starch and tallow, and when finished its appearance is said to be strikingly like the articles made in the ordinary way.

Wimbledon Free Library Committee have discussed the question of Sunday opening. The librarian reported that during the trial experiment of 13 weeks, 2,793 persons had visited the room, giving a daily average of 214. Several letters from the public were read against the Sunday opening. Mr. Holland moved that the reading-room be opened permanently on Sunday evenings, and the voting resulted in a tie.

An inquest was held at Rottlingdean on the body of Albert Rowland, cartwright and clothing contractor, of Sunbury-on-Thames, who met his death through falling from a cliff, a distance of 80 feet. Both ankles were fractured in a manner which showed that the man must have fallen upon his feet. Death was due to concussion of the brain. The doctor said Rowland had had signs of brain trouble, and he might have walked over the cliff had not an attack of vertigo. An open verdict was returned.

The latest issue of the Statesman's Year Book gives some new figures as to the population of China and Japan. Hitherto in comparing the two countries it has been the habit to credit China with 300,000,000 and Japan with 30,000,000. From 1880 the latest estimates show that China has 386,000,000 and Japan 36,000,000. From 1880 to 1894 the increase in China was 38,000,000 and in Japan 3,000,000. The official census of Japan made in 1892 fixes the population at 31,039,940. Thus Japan in eight months has whipped a nation 10 times as big as itself.

A portion of the officers' quarters at the Mainstone Barracks has been destroyed by fire.

A boy named Ball died in terrible agony at Chesham, near Stockport, from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a mad dog on Good Friday.

At the Middleton (Ireland) Sessions, it was agreed to spend £25,000 for the protection of the sea wall and the railway terminus at Yougha.

The annual dinner of the old students of King's College, London, will be held at the Holborn Restaurant on June 24, with the Bishop of London in the chair.

Conjugal Amities.—Did you take me for a fool when you married me?—Yes, said a husband to his wife, but I have not been able to decide whether I took you for better or for worse.

Department, Midland Railway, Derby, has been appointed manager of the Severn and Wye and Severn Bridge Railway.

Mr. J. Steen, the well-known seamen's outfitter, while seeing some men aboard a vessel in Swansea Bay, fell between the boat and the ship, and was drowned.

The three-year-old son of a soldier at Newcastle barracks took a paraffin lamp and threw it on the kitchen fire. The flames caught his clothes, and on the return of his parents he was found burnt to death.

The French Academy has awarded to M. Francois Coppée the 5,000fr. prize in memory of Emile Augier for the best play produced since Jan. 1, 1894, at the Francaise or the Odéon.

The first patent for a sewing-machine was issued in England in 1790. This early invention was not successful, and other patents were issued in 1804, 1815, and scores of times since.

It is announced by Col. Mackinnon, Assistant Adj.-gen. of the Home District, that until further orders, a military band will be detailed to play at Hyde Park, near the Achilles statue, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

The schooner Gipsy, bound from Hull to Gravesend, collided with the steamer Kate Fawcett off Cromer, and sank within five minutes. Capt. Grunnil and the crew just had time to launch their boat and save themselves.

Four workmen at Fowler and Co.'s Steam Plough Works, Hunslet, Leeds, were lifting a casting weighing five tons, when one of the beams connected with the crane broke, and the casting fell upon the men, one being killed and the others seriously injured.

At Ostrow, in Moravia, the other day, many thousands of miners attended the unveiling of a black marble obelisk to the memory of 12 miners who were killed in the affray with the gendarmes during the strike of May, 1894. The 12 names were read out, and cheers given.

The Czar is the most comfortably fixed financially, of any European monarch. He has no civil list, salary, or allowance. He just helps himself to all he needs, and the treasurer's only duty is to see those needs supplied.

A Royal Commission has been appointed, with Lord Welby as chairman, to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of charge between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of India.

It is reported that the Salvation Army is about to undertake an energetic campaign in the Far East, and that the initial movement will take place in China, where the leader of the movement is Fong-fo-fung, a Chinaman and a member of the Salvation Army in San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Lighting Committee of the Liverpool Corporation, the deputy town clerk read a draft agreement relative to the proposed purchase of the Electric Supply Company's undertaking for £400,000. It was resolved that the document should be submitted to the company.

The excessive heat during the past few days has affected the Princess of Wales much as it has the Queen, and the Princess has, except in the late evening, spent most of her time under the splendid trees in the small grounds at Marlborough House.

A young woman named Nora McDonnell is lying in the Ancoats Hospital, suffering from a dangerous wound, said to have been inflicted upon her by Samuel Gladwin, a youth with whom she was in company in Ancoats on the 11th inst. Gladwin is in custody.

There is much talk of an ingenious scheme by which admission tickets for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 would entitle the bearers to cheap return tickets from the provinces and to lottery drawings. Negotiations are actively going on between the exhibition managers, the railway companies, and the great principal establishments.

At Yarmouth two men, named Gowing and Tubby, were summoned for using a certain hotel for the purposes of betting. Defendants stood in the streets near the hotel to receive bets, which were on some occasions paid in the hotel. Gowing was fined £20, or two months, and Tubby £10, or one month, in default of appearance.

At Northville, Michigan, a farmer unearthed about a wagon load of elk horns, apparently shed by the animals a century or so ago. There are no trees near the spot to indicate a resting place, and the oldest inhabitant has no recollection of ever hearing of an elk in the vicinity.

At Yougha, Ann Blair, caravan proprietor, was charged with ill-treating four donkeys. Insp. Lindsay said the animals were suffering from long-continued starvation. They had gnawed the timber round about, and had eaten the surface ground. He offered them some paper, which they ate voraciously. The defendant pleaded poverty, and was fined 10s.

The Duke of Connaught personally superintended a practice of the bands of the 14 infantry battalions at Aldershot, on the Queen's Parade Ground. The Duchess of Connaught, with the Princesses Margaret and Victoria Patricia, were also present. For nearly two hours the massed bands played a number of selections, besides going through the music to which the different brigades march past.

In the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral a marble medallion portrait of the late Sir Robert Montgomery was unveiled by Sir H. Davies. The tablet, which is the work of Mr. Bruce-Joy, was subscribed for by the friends of Sir R. Montgomery, in recognition of his services in India during the mutiny.

Mr. Gladstone, who acted as governor of the Punjab for six years, during which time he was knighted.

Justice Mathew decided that the L.C. and D. Railway Company had been exceeding their maximum rates for first-class travellers from Victoria to Calais, and awarded a gentleman named Nicholson a refund of 10s. 6d. damages—being the excess he had paid on five journeys—and costs on the higher scale. Execution was stayed with a view to an appeal by the defendants, whose counsel said that the judgment involved very important issues to the company.

Apocryphal of the reception given by the Pope to the ex-Duke of Parma, the following anecdote is told: The Pope, wishing to cordially greet the Duke, said, "My dear Duke, never mind; one must be resigned to the decrees of heaven, which prove to us the iniquity of the world. I also, as you know, am the victim of the evils of the time."

"Your Holiness," interrupted the ex-Duke, "is not so badly off, being in your own house, while I must seek for hospitality far away." The Pope changed the subject.

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In all, it has been estimated that over two million acres are devoted to the maintenance of deer in Scotland, and that about 5,000 stags are annually killed.

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The Queen has consented to the appropriation of over six acres of Crown land at Bushy Park for allotments for the working classes at Teddington.

The Rev. B. Jackson is the new secretary of the London Diocesan Home Mission, in succession to Canon Brown, now Bishop of Stepney.

The report of the Challenger deep-sea expedition has taken more than 10 years to prepare. It fills 50 quartos, contains 29,500 pages, 8,000 plates, and countless engravings.

The will of Mrs. Henrietta Goeben, of Royal-terrace, Brighton, formerly of Hyde Park Gate, who died on March 16 last, has been proved at £21,000.

The mother of Mr. J. G. Goeben, M.P., of the House of Commons, has voted a sum of upwards of £1,500 in subscriptions to charitable and other institutions, including the City and Guilds' Institute and Guy's Hospital.

An open competitive examination for clerkships of the superior grade of the Civil Service will be held in London in August, 1895, for the purpose of filling competition for the Civil Service of India.

The German Emperor has conferred the First Class of the Red Eagle Order upon the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the First Class of the Order of the Crown with swords upon the Italian Gen. Baratieri.

The Rev. W. Sanday, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, Professor of Exegesis, has been nominated for the Lady Margaret Professorship of Divinity, now vacant by the death of Dr. Hortley.

At Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, choral exhibitions tenable for three years were awarded as follows:—R. E. Burlingham, Bedford School, 240; W. D. Braithwaite, Felsted School, 240.

The manufacture of razors by machinery has now become a fixed industry in Germany, and the quality of the article is said to compare favourably with the best Sheffield product, the process being also applicable to scissors making.

There is to be an alteration in the inscription on the bronze coins. Hitherto the letters round the head of the Sovereign, on the obverse, have been, "Victoria D.G. Britt. Reg. F.D." For the future they are to be, "Victoria Dei Gra. Britt. Regina Fid. Def."

An extraordinary fight between lions took place at Newcastle at Sanger's Circus. Three lions were caught together, and one of them, Alfred, suddenly attacked a younger animal, Havoclock. The fight lasted only a few seconds, as Alfred seized the other by the throat and killed it almost instantaneously.

The third lion took no part in the fight. Lord Londesdale, at the rent audit dinner on his Westmoreland estate, informed his tenants that the German Emperor would be his guest at Lowther Castle in August, and that the Prince of Wales hoped to visit the Castle next January. On both occasions shooting on an exceptionally large scale will be provided, and the earl has invited his tenants to act as beaters.

The movement of showing fresh signs of life. It has for some years been included in the programme of the Labour party, but does not as yet form the principal immediate aim of the working classes. Now, however, the Austrian miners would seem determined to use every effort for enforcing this demand upon their employers.

The acquisition by the Antwerp Museum of the "Christ and His Angels," attributed to Memling, has been officially communicated to the town council by the burgomaster. It is to be paid for in six yearly instalments of 40,000fr., of which the first, to the amount of 15,000fr., will be contributed by an anonymous donor, and the remainder by Mlle. Beernaert, sister of the former Prime Minister.

An analysis of the votes taken at the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England shows that 133 ministers voted for the removal of the Theological College from London to Cambridge and 91 against, whilst only 89 elders were in favour and 118 against. Of the votes cast by the members of the London Presbyteries 61 were for removal and 73 against. The majority in favour of removal was 13.

An incorrect version having been published of a sermon preached by Cardinal Vaughan in the Church of the Passionist Fathers, it is authoritatively declared that his eminence on that occasion made no reference to Joan of Arc, and did not speak of her intervention as having prevented the Plantagenets from gaining the throne of France, and giving pre-eminence to that country to the detriment of England.

In consequence of the facilities afforded by Southampton, its nearness to Netley Hospital, and the expeditions and efficient manner in which the embarkation of troops has been carried out there, the authorities have decided that next season the transports shall not only embark the troops in the Empress Dock, but that all invalids, time-expired men, and others returning home shall be disembarked there. The whole of the transport service will be carried out at Southampton instead of at Portsmouth.

A careful estimate by a writer in a Melbourne paper puts the total amount of the public and private debts owing to Great Britain by the seven Australasian colonies at £215,000,000, and the amount of interest paid last year at £12,750,000, which is less than the sum paid in the two previous years in consequence of the passing or reduction of dividends by banks and other indebted institutions. The same cause will further reduce the amount of interest in the present year.

An exciting scene occurred in the Casino Theatre, New York. After the Dutch acrobats, the Yocarys, who have been performing there since the termination of their engagement at the Empire Theatre in London, had finished their turn, one of them came to the footlights and said their motto: "Never mind; one must be resigned to the decrees of heaven, which prove to us the iniquity of the world. I also, as you know, am the victim of the evils of the time."

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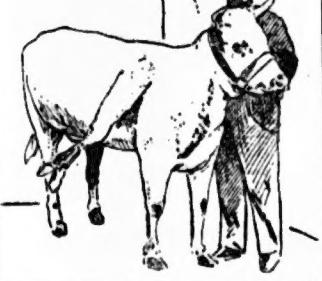
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The report of the Challenger deep-sea expedition has taken more than 10 years to prepare. It fills 50 quartos, contains 29,500 pages,

The opening of the Empire of India Exhibition at Earl's Court has been definitely fixed for Monday, 27th inst. The Duke of Cambridge has consented to perform the opening ceremony. He will be received at the

the opening ceremony. He will be received at Warwick road entrance by the chairman and directors of the London Exhibitions (Limited), and the members of the hon. committee. Amongst the latter are Earl Cranbrook, Earl Warwick, Earl Dunsdon, Lord Roberts, Lord Burton, Sir Frederick Seager Hunt, Sir J. Blundell Maple, Sir West Ridgway, Gen. Sir Lumsden, Lieut.-gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, and Sir Samuel J. Brown.



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15

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TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."
 Mr. attention has been called

**NI
PEARLE**

SAVED BY A BIBLE.
The story of a soldier's remarkable escape.

from death during the Battle of Chitral. The gallant officer, who is in hospital, suffering from gunshot wounds in his arm, received during the storming of the Malakand Pass, relates that while the Borderers were forcing their way up under a storm of shot, a man near the front of the British ranks, who was the ground. He ran to his assistance, and opening his belts, which were half cut away by the shot, discovered the bullet buried in a Bible, which the soldier had carried in his bosom, and had thus saved his life. The man had been ill in hospital at Pindi some time before, and one of the nursing sisters had given him the Bible.

Yanks are not nearly so robust as they were

last week, reassurances being occasionally somewhat in excess of fresh buying. There is nothing in this check to dishearten speculators for the rise; I feel confident that, if trade improves in the States, the better sort of American rails will come into increased request for investment, and that inferior stocks will be buoyed up in sympathy. France, too, official statistics demonstrate marked improvement in trade, and as Paris operates largely in Yanks, this enhancement of national prosperity ought to give them a lift.

MONEY MARKET.

Consols advanced. Foreign Securities 8

Home Mills inactive. Americans steady.
Canadians dull. African Mines improv-
Miscellaneous steady. Latest quotations
Consols, 105 11-16 13-16; ditto Accou-
105½; Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 103½ 4.
BRITISH RAILWAYS.
Brighton Defrd.—159½
Lanc. and Yorks. 118½ 11

Ditto Defrd., 451. 6
Chatham Ordry, 19 5
Ditto Pref., 1814 24

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Atchison, 8 1/2, 4	Missouri & Texas, 17 1/2, 18 1/2
Do. Income Bonds, 26, 5	New York Central, 105, 106
Consolidated, 12 1/2, 13	New York & Pennsylvania, 105, 106

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Crown Beer, 9s 10d	Oceana Land, 2s 6d
1st Beers, 20s 6d	Potchefstroom, 1s 4d
Durban Roodp'te, 7s 4d	Primrose, 6s 7d

Don Rand, 48	Rand Mine, 30
Edna Rand, 48	Rand Rhodora, 30
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MISCELLANEOUS

Allopo, Ordinary, 14 4	Assam's Ord., 30
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Arlo-Amer, Prof, 30	Guinness, 37 2

Costa Pref. 16 1/2, 17 1/2 Suez Canal 130 4

Sidar Nasrullah Khan, who is about to visit our shores, is the second son of Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdurrahman Khan and is 21. The young prince is accompanied in his journey by several nobles of high rank besides a suite, which includes several clergies, who conduct the rites demanded by his religion in Chester House Park - lane west

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NABUCCLEAH KHAN.

to Cabul to fulfil her mission, is now returning in the suite of Nasrullah Khan.

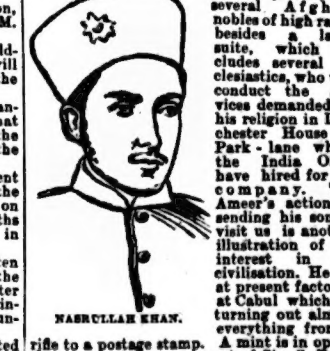
A preliminary return of the British A for the year 1894 is published as a blue-b The average effective strength during the months was 219,121. Of this number 108 were at home, 37,219 in the colonies and 76,153 in India. According to the latest returns received on Jan. 1 of the present y the general total at home and abroad 222,151

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